

Evening News Review.

TWELFTH YEAR. NO. 283.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

TWO CENTS

Proud of Harrison.

Presbyterians Greatly Pleased With His Speech.

His Gavel of Historic Woods.

When He Presented It, With a Neat Address, the Delegates Declared He Was "All Right"—Majority Report on Building Will Be Adopted.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 22.—The presentation of a gavel to the moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly by General Harrison, caused intense interest. The gavel was composed of hard woods, oak, poplar, black walnut, birch and maple. The oak, he said, represented the Calvinistic framework of the church; the poplar, the free civil government fostered by the church; the black walnut, not painted nor hidden, stood for the church's love of finish or individualism; the birch, with drooping branches and clinging leaves, typified the sheltering care of the church for the lambs of God, and the maple, with its message of sweetness, stood for the retiring moderator and his sermon. The various pieces of wood were all historic. The oak was from the first church in Indiana, and from Hanover Theological seminary, the mother of McCormick seminary, Chicago. The black walnut was from the first church of Indianapolis. All constituent parts represented first things. An enthusiast at the close of the speech enquired in a loud tone: "What's the matter with Harrison?" and was greeted by the usual response.

Before proceeding to business the members of committees were announced as follows:

Vice moderator, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia; bills and overtures, Dr. John L. Withrow, Chicago; judicial business, Dr. Henry C. Minton, San Francisco; church policy, Dr. Robert F. Sample, New York; home missions, Dr. John D. Hewitt, Emporia; foreign missions, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Philadelphia; education, Dr. Stephen W. Dana, Philadelphia; publication and Sabbath school work, Elder James Yerence, New York; church erection, Dr. George F. Whitham, Seattle; theological seminaries, Dr. J. Clark Hill, Chicago; ministerial relief, the Hon. James A. Mount of Indiana; freedmen, Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Ashville; aid for colleges, Dr. George L. Spining, Orange, N. J.; correspondence, Dr. Byron Sunderland, Washington; benevolence, Dr. Wilson Pharrer, New York; narrative, Dr. Maurice D. Edwards, St. Paul; temperance, Dr. A. R. Olney, West Troy, N. Y.; leave of absence, David R. Moore; mileage, Elder W. W. Fisk, Philadelphia; finance, Elder James M. Ham, Brooklyn.

The committee on Presbyterian building, New York, whose report was presented, was appointed a year ago and has made partial reports several times in the interval. Its conclusions have been awaited with interest. The assembly listened with eagerness through the reading of about 60 octavo pages and showed a desire to hear the whole case. The applause which greeted the speakers was indicative of an agreement with the conclusion of the committee and adverse to the long report of the minority of one, which was presented by Elder McDougal of Cincinnati. The speech of General Harrison, delivered in the midst of the reading of the minority report, was heard with close attention and after another speech on behalf of the committee, the reports went over as unfinished business.

The recommendations submitted were:

First, that the disposition of the two properties in question shall now be left to the boards of home and foreign missions as agents of the church; second, that the general assembly hereby express its appreciation of the laborious services, the sacrifice of time and as well as the contributions of money made by members of the boards and others, also in the conduct of these enterprises; third, that the general assembly approves of the action of the committee and herewith discharge the committee of 11.

Thomas McDougal of Cincinnati the dissenting member, immediately presented a minority report, taking exceptions to the action of the committee. Mr. McDougal was interrupted frequently in reading his report, but was always ready with an answer.

The rest of the session was occupied with presentation of synodical and statistical reports.

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Work of the Past Year Shown by the Report Submitted by the Manager.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The seventy-third anniversary of the American Baptist Publication society held the attention of the hosts of Baptist ministers and laymen who are now in the city attending the great annual meetings of the leading societies of the church.

The society was completely burned out in February of last year in a big fire at Philadelphia, but a new 12-story home is already nearing completion at 1420 Chestnut street. Concerning this new building, in which all Baptists are so greatly interested, the report of the board of managers submitted says:

"During the entire year we have

been engaged in rebuilding, or rather in erecting a new structure, at 1420 Chestnut street, to replace the building destroyed by the fire of Feb. 2, 1896. This edifice is now approaching completion, and will probably be ready for occupancy in October or November next. It is of the best steel and brick construction and will be as nearly fire-proof as it is possible for buildings to be made. The society will occupy the first and part of the second floors, and there will be 150 offices for rent. The location is now the best in the city for an office building, and it is believed that there will be little, if any, difficulty in securing tenants within a short time for the entire number of rooms. The cost of this new building will be about \$500,000."

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Rev. Dr. C. A. Barbour of Rochester, N. Y., a member of the committee on the missionary department submitted the report of the committee and spoke at some length on the missionary work of the publication society.

The receipts of the missionary department were as follows:

Contributions from churches, Sunday schools and individuals, \$32,986.85; contributions on children's day, 1896, \$21,761.66; legacies for missionary work, \$5,147.10; sales by missionaries, \$10,154.30; income from permanent funds for missionary and Sunday school work, \$9,651.98; income from permanent funds for grants, \$4,275.95; income from conditional funds, \$11,887.01; contribution from William Bucknell trust for missionary work, \$2,681.79; contribution from James B. Crosby estate for missionary work, \$1,253.14; interest on bank balances, \$371.23; contributions for chapel car, No. 5, \$3,474.90; contributions for chapel car, No. 6, \$115.93; contributions for conditional funds, \$8,855. Total, \$113,616.94. Balance, April 1, 1896, \$3,074.19; missionary account overdrawn, April 1, 1897, \$11,374.24; balances advanced on designated funds for special purposes, \$697.84. Total, \$128,762.71.

The expenditures were: General missionary work, \$67,451.79; stock purchaser for missionaries, \$7,725.24; grants of children's day exercises to Sunday schools, \$2,769.58; grants of publications made from various funds, \$4,215.42; grants made by missionaries, \$392.24; interest on conditional funds, \$12,249.58; invested in securities on account of permanent and conditional funds, \$13,250; expense account, \$3,626.77; refunds, \$45.62; assessment on stock N. P. R. R., reorganization, \$1,500; advanced on account of securities, \$691.63; total, \$114,445.87; missionary account overdrawn, April 1, 1896, \$14,516.84. Total, 128,762.71.

Rev. C. H. Rust of Wisconsin told an extremely interesting story on "Work on the Chapel Cars."

The report of the Bible work was made, followed by an address on the subject by Rev. Dr. John Gordon of Pennsylvania, chairman. Hon. C. W. Kingsley of Massachusetts reported for the committee on finance and made an address, explaining the financial condition of the society. A Sunday school session was held, at which addresses were made by P. H. Bristow of Washington and Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers of Illinois, Rev. Drs. C. C. Brown of South Carolina and B. L. Whitman, president of the Columbian university at Washington.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Samuel A. Crozier, Pennsylvania; vice president, Edward Goodman, Illinois; Joshua Levering, Maryland; George E. Horr, Jr., D. D., Massachusetts; J. W. Searles, D. D., New Jersey; secretary, A. J. Rowland, D. D.; recording secretary, J. G. Walker, D. D.; treasurer, E. F. Dennisson.

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Important Session of the General Synod at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church opened its third day's session in the Euclid Avenue church.

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A resolution was offered by Rev. David Steele of Philadelphia, that hereafter any delegate coming from India be accorded a seat in the synod. Action was postponed until Monday afternoon.

The report of the Ohio presbytery was then read by Dr. David McKinney

of Cincinnati. It was very encouraging. The report of the western presbytery was read by Rev. W. A. Smylie. The report was received and referred to the presbytery committee.

The report of the eastern presbytery was not made.

The report of Philadelphia presbytery was read by Rev. Prof. Matthews Galey.

These standing committees were named by the moderator:

Discipline—Rev. J. W. Smylie, Rev. G. M. Ramsey, Elder J. H. Campbell. Foreign conference—Rev. W. H. Gailey, Dr. Daniel Steele.

Signs of the times—Revs. William Wylie, R. W. Chestnut, Elder J. McDowell.

Theological seminary—Revs. S. A. Jackson, Alexander Savage, Elder J. W. Houston.

Nominations—Revs. J. D. Steel, M. Gailey, D. M. Kinney, Thomas Peebles, Elder Robe Stevenson.

Auditing—Rev. I. Alford, Elders Thomas Gibson, M. D. Bergman.

Sunday observance—Revs. J. C. Chestnut, J. B. Crawford, Samuel Ridgley, Elder T. Betty.

Sunday schools—Revs. R. M. Chestnut, G. W. Bronall, Elders R. Scott, John N. Coneaughy, J. H. Crisswell.

Recorder of New York and Vermont presbyteries—Rev. R. Blair, Elder J. W. McClelland.

Philadelphia presbytery—Rev. G. W. Brownell, Elder James Patterson.

Pittsburg presbytery—Rev. William Wylie.

Ohio presbytery—Rev. S. R. Kerr, Elder M. D. Neigham.

Western presbytery—Rev. John Simpson, Elder J. A. Irwin.

Eastern presbytery—Rev. S. R. Feagles, Elder J. W. Houston.

Indiana presbytery—Revs. M. Gailey, Thomas Watters, R. N. Chestnut, D. McKinney, D. D., S. A. Jackson.

Presbyterian reports—Rev. J. F. Morton, D. D.; J. D. Steele, Ph. D.; Alexander Savage, R. S. Feagles, Elder W. Yates.

Reports from foreign missions were read by Rev. David Steele, president of the board of foreign missions. There were 55 workers in the field and reports were heard from all of them.

LITTLE TARIFF TALK.

This Is What the Republicans Are Trying to Secure—Democrats Promise Them They Will Not Indulge to Any Great Extent—Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Republican senators will hold a caucus Monday to consider the tariff bill. The first effort will be to devise plans to expedite the consideration of the bill and there will also be an attempt to reconcile differences of opinion as to the merits of some features. Some of the schedules are objectionable to many of the senators, and it is thought advisable to settle such differences in caucus rather than in the senate.

What the tariff leaders will first attempt is to secure an agreement among Republican senators to restrain any desire they may have for general speeches and thus throw the responsibility for delay upon the opposition. So far as agreed upon the program is to have Senator Aldrich make his statement on Monday or Tuesday of next week, and to follow this by immediately taking up the schedules and making no set speeches on the Republican side of the chamber.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans all aver that they will consume no unnecessary time with speeches. The Democrats profess to be especially anxious that there should be no delay. The Democrats will also hold a caucus soon to decide upon a line of action, especially on the subjects of amendments. A Democratic member of the finance committee expressed the opinion that a month would be sufficient time for debate.

A number of wool commission men from Philadelphia were at the capitol seeing members of the finance committee to secure a revocation of the committee's action in lowering the rates on first and second class wools. They say that the increase on third class wools will be of no benefit and that the reduction on the higher grades will work very serious mischief to the wool interest.

Intended Relief For Ireland.

LONDON, May 22.—The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, made an important statement in the house of commons regarding the government's policy at the next session of parliament, in order to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in agricultural rates given to England, the government. Mr. Balfour said, proposes to place both the poor law and the county administration on a broad, popular basis. The landlords must be relieved of all rural rates.

Victims of Gasoline Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—An explosion of gasoline resulted in the death of Mrs. Auda Mohr, 33 years old, her 18-month-old baby and Hugo Howard, 15 months old. Mrs. Bessie Howard and William Howard, her 5-year-old son, were probably fatally burned, while Max Gumpert and Henry Surman were badly burned.

A Lake Steamer Sunk.

CHICAGO, May 22.—During a dense fog the steamer Florida of the Lackawanna line was sunk by collision with the steamer G. W. Roby in Lake Huron off Middle Island. The crew of the Florida was taken to Port Huron by the Roby, which was badly damaged.

WILL STOP BLOODSHED.

The President Determined to Act For Cuba.

DON'T WANT TO PROVOKE WAR.

For This Reason the Administration Considers the Morgan Resolution Inopportune—No Decision as to What the House Will Do—Relief Commenced.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—No official information can be obtained as to what action the house may take on the Cuban resolution passed by the senate, but it is understood that Speaker Reed will have a conference with the president on the subject at an early day and no action will be taken until after that conference.

The inference is that the action of the house managers will be guided to a large extent by the results of the conference. It is probable that some attempt will be made on the part of the Democrats to have the resolution considered as soon as it reaches the house, but this cannot be done except by unanimous consent, which will not be given, or by a special order from the committee on rules. This special order will not be brought in until the Republican leaders are ready for action.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has had a conference with the president by appointment. It is understood to have had reference to the effect of the senate's action on the Morgan Cuban belligerency resolution and upon the general subject of the administration's attitude toward Cuba.

The cabinet meeting was not of long duration, but it was interesting because the principal subject of discussion was that of our relations toward Cuba. The action of the senate in passing the Morgan joint resolution was regarded as a movement that threatened, if carried out to the end, to interfere seriously with the efforts of the executive branch of the government to accomplish something substantial for the Cubans. The details of the plan which President McKinley has in mind have not yet been disclosed, in fact, it may be said that they are subject to arrangement upon the basis of the latest official information that is received from Cuba, probably from Mr. Calhoun. But it was clearly manifested in the cabinet meeting that the president has made up his mind to another forward step, and that, while up to this time he has, as he promised in the beginning of his administration, confined his efforts largely to securing absolute protection for American citizens in Cuba, he has now come to the determination to use his powers to stop the bloodshed in the island so far as this can be done without involving the United States in war.

The resolution appropriating \$60,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba was signed by Speaker Reed, but owing to the absence of the vice president and President Pro Tem. Frye of the senate, could not receive the signature of either of them on behalf of the senate. As the senate has adjourned until Monday it cannot be signed before that date.

The secretary of state therefore directed Consul General Lee at Havana to draw for immediate purchase of supplies and medicines for the relief of American citizens and transportation of such as are without means and desire to return to the United States not to exceed \$10,000. He was also instructed to furnish United States consuls in Cuba at his discretion funds for this purpose.

SPAIN GRATEFUL TO OLNEY.

A Surprising Feature of De Lome's Reply Made Public.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The reply of Deputy De Lome, the Spanish minister, to the offer made by Secretary Olney of mediation made on behalf of this government contained the following language indicative of the attitude of the last administration, which Senator Foraker did not make public when he read extracts:

"The government of his majesty appreciates to its full value the noble frankness with which that of the United States has informed it of the very definite opinion it has formed in regard to the legal impossibility of granting the recognition of belligerency to the Cuba insurgents.

"Moreover, their systematic campaigning of destruction against all the industries of the island and the means by which they are worked would of itself be sufficient to keep them without the pale of the universally recognized rules of international law.

"His majesty's government has read, with no less gratification, the explicit and spontaneous declarations to the effect that the government of the United States seeks no advantage in connection with the Cuban question, its only wish being that the ineluctable and lawful sovereignty of Spain be maintained and even strengthened through the submission of the rebels, which, as your excellency states in your note, is of paramount necessity to the Spanish

government, for the maintenance of its authority and its honor."

Fight In Spanish Senate.

MADRID, May 22.—The Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned as a result of the incident in the senate, when he boxed the ears of Senator Comas. A duel was finally averted.

SAME FINISHERS' SCALPES.

Sheet and Tinplate Scales Will Be Hotly Debated at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 22.—Another wage list—that of the finishers—has been adopted by the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. While considerable pressure was brought to bear to induce the delegates to provide for an advance, especially on hoop and cotton tie mills, the slate went through with precisely the same provisions as existed last year.

The convention is now on the sheet scale, and there are some grave problems to solve before the incongruities alleged by the sheet manufacturers to exist between the sheet and tin plate lists are eliminated. The scale of the Amalgamated association last year permitted the tin plate manufacturers to roll black plate for tinning up to a

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Eastern presbytery—Rev. S. R. Feagles, Elder J. W. Houston.

Indiana presbytery—Revs. M. Gailey, Thomas Watters, R. N. Chestnut, D. McKinney, D. D., S. A. Jackson.

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WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Republican senators will hold a caucus Monday to consider the tariff bill. The first effort will be to devise plans to expedite the consideration of the bill and there will also be an attempt to reconcile differences of opinion as to the merits of some features. Some of the schedules are objectionable to many of the senators, and it is thought advisable to settle such differences in caucus rather than in the senate.

What the tariff leaders will first attempt is to secure an agreement among Republican senators to restrain any desire they may have for general speeches and thus throw the responsibility for delay upon the opposition. So far as agreed upon the program is to have Senator Aldrich make his statement on Monday or Tuesday of next week, and to follow this by immediately taking up the schedules and making no set speeches on the Republican side of the chamber.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans all aver that they will consume no unnecessary time with speeches. The Democrats profess to be especially anxious that there should be no delay. The Democrats will also hold a caucus soon to decide upon a line of action, especially on the subjects of amendments. A Democratic member of the finance committee expressed the opinion that a month would be sufficient time for debate.

A number of wool commission men from Philadelphia were at the capitol seeing members of the finance committee to secure a revocation of the committee's action in lowering the rates on first and second class wools. They say that the increase on third class wools will be of no benefit and that the reduction on the higher grades will work very serious mischief to the wool interest.

Intended Relief For Ireland.

LONDON, May 22.—The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, made an important statement in the house of commons regarding the government's policy at the next session of parliament, in order to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in agricultural rates given to England, the government, Mr. Balfour said, proposes to place both the poor law and the county administration on a broad, popular basis. The landlords must be relieved of all rural rates.

Victims of Gasoline Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—An explosion of gasoline resulted in the death of Mrs. Ada Mohr, 33 years old, her 18-month-old baby and Hugo Howard, 15 months old. Mrs. Bessie Howard and William Howard, her 5-year-old son, were probably fatally burned, while Max Gumpert and Henry Surman were badly burned.

A Lake Steamer Sunk.

CHICAGO, May 22.—During a dense fog the steamer Florida of the Lackawanna line was sunk by collision with the steamer G. W. Roby in Lake Huron off Middle island. The crew of the Florida was taken to Port Huron by the Roby, which was badly damaged.

WILL STOP BLOODSHED.

The President Determined to Act For Cuba.

DON'T WANT TO PROVOKE WAR.

For This Reason the Administration Considers the Morgan Resolution Inopportune—No Decision as to What the House Will Do—Relief Commenced.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—No official information can be obtained as to what action the house may take on the Cuban resolution passed by the senate, but it is understood that Speaker Reed will have a conference with the president on the subject at an early day and no action will be taken until after that conference.

The inference is that the action of the house managers will be guided to a large extent by the results of the conference. It is probable that some attempt will be made on the part of the Democrats to have the resolution considered as soon as it reaches the house, but this cannot be done except by unanimous consent, which will not be given, or by a special order from the committee on rules. This special order will not be brought in until the Republican leaders are ready for action.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has had a conference with the president by appointment. It is understood to have had reference to the effect of the senate's action on the Morgan Cuban belligerency resolution and upon the general subject of the administration's attitude toward Cuba.

The cabinet meeting was not of long duration, but it was interesting because the principal subject of discussion was that of our relations toward Cuba. The action of the senate in passing the Morgan joint resolution was regarded as a movement that threatened, if carried out to the end, to interfere seriously with the efforts of the executive branch of the government to accomplish something substantial for the Cubans. The details of the plan which President McKinley has in mind have not yet been disclosed, in fact, it may be said that they are subject to arrangement upon the basis of the latest official information that is received from Cuba, probably from Mr. Calhoun. But it was clearly manifested in the cabinet meeting that the president has made up his mind to another forward step, and that, while up to this time he has, as he promised in the beginning of his administration, confined his efforts largely to securing absolute protection for American citizens in Cuba, he has now come to the determination to use his powers to stop the bloodshed in the island so far as this can be done without involving the United States in war.

The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba was signed by Speaker Reed, but owing to the absence of the vice president and President Pro Tem. Frye of the senate, could not receive the signature of either of them on behalf of the senate. As the senate has adjourned until Monday it cannot be signed before that date.

The secretary of state therefore directed Consul General Lee at Havana to draw for immediate purchase of supplies and medicines for the relief of American citizens and transportation of such as are without means and desire to return to the United States not to exceed \$10,000. He was also instructed to furnish United States consuls in Cuba at his discretion funds for this purpose.

SPAIN GRATEFUL TO OLNEY.

A Surprising Feature of De Lome's Reply Made Public.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The reply of De Lome, the Spanish minister, to the offer made by Secretary Olney of mediation made on behalf of this government contained the following language indicative of the attitude of the last administration, which Senator Foraker did not make public when he read extracts:

"The government of his majesty appreciates to its full value the noble frankness with which that of the United States has informed it of the very definite opinion it has formed in regard to the legal impossibility of granting the recognition of belligerency to the Cuba insurgents.

"Moreover, their systematic campaign of destruction against all the industries of the island and the means by which they are worked would of itself be sufficient to keep them without the pale of the universally recognized rules of international law.

"His majesty's government has read, with no less gratification, the explicit and spontaneous declarations to the effect that the government of the United States seeks no advantage in connection with the Cuban question, its only wish being that the ineluctable and lawful sovereignty of Spain be maintained and even strengthened through the submission of the rebels, which, as your excellency states in your note, is of paramount necessity to the Spanish

government, for the maintenance of its authority and its honor."

Fight In Spanish Senate.

MADRID, May 22.—The Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned as a result of the incident in the senate, when he boxed the ears of Senator Comas. A duel was finally averted.

SAME FINISHERS' SCALE.

Sheet and Tinplate Scales Will Be Hotly Debated at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 22.—Another wage list—that of the finishers—has been adopted by the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. While considerable pressure was brought to bear to induce the delegates to provide for an advance, especially on hoop and cotton tie mills, the slate went through with precisely the same provisions as existed last year.

The convention is now on the sheet scale, and there are some grave problems to solve before the incongruities alleged by the sheet manufacturers to exist between the sheet and tin plate lists are eliminated. The scale of the Amalgamated association last year permitted

NICE IN NEW JERSEY

The Trees and Flowers Are All In Bloom.

A PRETTY SPOT IN THE EAST

They Have Never Had a Saloon There, and Business Is Good—A Busy Manufacturing Town Where the Streets Are Wide, Residences Ideal and the People Happy.

Captain and Mrs. Palmer are spending a few weeks in Vineland, N. J., and the following letter from the captain will be read with interest by his many friends in this city.

"This is perhaps one of the most delightful spots at this season of the year upon the face of the earth. The flowers and trees are in bloom, and the signs of spring are everywhere. Vineland is inhabited by people who work hard, yet live well, and a glance at their town goes far to show the interest everybody seems to take in it and its advancement. The people number 4,000, one of whom is selected at a given time each year or two to look after the peace and order of the place, that is, he is expected to see that there is no warfare or disorder, and he likes his position very well. Almost anyone would. His hardest task seems to be the drawing of his salary, for that is perhaps the prescribed duty he is called upon most often to observe. As there is nothing but peace and order he has an enviable position, and like all others who happen to have what the small boys call a snap, he knows it.

"There are no saloons here. There never have been any, and the people say there never will be any. One never hears of a fuss or serious quarrel, and the moral standard of the people is high. The streets are all well laid out, and so broad as to excite the envy of the man so long accustomed to the river valley and its friends the hills. There are double rows of trees along the avenues, and the individual who could resist the temptation to ride under circumstances so pleasant would indeed be a marvel. As a result the streets of Vineland swarm with riders. Everybody apparently has a wheel and everybody rides.

"Two bicycle manufacturers have located here, and that, too, is an incentive to riding, although the principal reason comes from the level, well kept streets and splendid country roads.

"Other industrial features of this town are two button factories, a rug factory, five shoe manufacturing establishments, a glass plant, broom factory, a foundry, and a concern making pans. The population supports two weekly papers and one daily, and it must be said, with all the advantages Vineland has in the way of a residence town, East Liverpool people would feel lonely if compelled to read the newspapers. The NEWS REVIEW has more in a day than the daily here contains in a week.

So beautiful is this section that the state some years ago selected it as the site for a home for feeble minded women. Another home, one for children, is also located here, and is a model institution. It is supported by the contributions of private individuals and the little ones are tenderly cared for and reared in the right manner.

"There is another manufacture here, if manufacture it can be called, where great quantities of delicious grape juice are turned out, an unfermented wine of excellence.

"Just now the little city is a bower of beauty. Blooming flowers and shrubs fill all the yards, some of them surrounding the comfortable homes of working-men and others ornamenting the beautiful grounds of more pretentious residences. But there are drawbacks and hindrances to life even in this favored spot. Mosquitoes for instance. They tell some wonderful stories of their power and influence, and it is indeed a cause for amazement that some device has not long ago been patented for the extraction of these dangerous fellows' teeth. However the giants have not yet come out for the summer campaign, and life is much more pleasant than it will be in a month. The town is healthful and it seems as though some one must be killed or they will not have a graveyard.

Excursion to Toledo via Pennsylvania Lines.

May 24th and 25th excursion tickets will be sold to Toledo via Pennsylvania lines for Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Ohio; return coupons valid Friday, May 28th, inclusive.

Membership Increasing.

The new Republican club is steadily increasing in membership and the rooms are well patronized. At the next meeting the committees will report and the club will be placed on a sound footing.

THE CATBIRD'S PLIGHT.

Forty Birds to the Rescue—How It Was Finally Set Free.

"Going through the woods one day," said a lover of birds, "I saw a catbird with one of its wings caught on a brier bush. There was a clump of briers here, with a narrow opening at one place between two of the bushes. The catbird had tried to fly through that opening and had made a miscalculation and got one of its wings impaled on a thorn. The other wing was free, and it was flapping that and trying to get clear of the bush.

"Around this bush there must have been at least 40 other birds, of one kind or another, catbirds and brown thrashers and wrens and grass chippies, and so on, that had been attracted by the unfortunate catbird's cries and its efforts to escape, and that appeared to have gathered there to help it. They fluttered about close to the bush, flying around at a great rate and making a lot of noise, but not really doing anything. Some of the smaller birds would fly around very close to the bush or even fly under it, and I imagine some of these bigger birds saying to some of these venturesome little fellows, 'Here, you brown thrasher, you, why don't you get under him there and push on his wing?' But the brown thrasher would only go about so close. He wasn't going to get caught. What the birds would have done finally I don't know. I think they would have helped the catbird in some way, but I undertook to help it myself.

"Of course I couldn't go right up to it, for that would have frightened it, and may be made it hurt itself even worse. I had with me a sawed off broom stick that I carried for a walking stick, and I undertook to free the catbird with that. I thrust the stick through the brier bush, all the other 40 birds looking on, and brought the end of it gently against the catbird's wing and pushed the wing off the thorn. But in starting away the catbird got the wing caught again on another thorn. That was bad, and I stood off a minute deliberating about what to do next, the whole flock of birds still fluttering round and the imprisoned catbird now pretty nearly exhausted. It was a time to drop all ceremony, and I simply walked up to the bush and took the catbird off the thorn with my hands.

"Just beyond the brier bushes there was a smooth grassy spot in the woods and I laid the catbird down there, the whole lot of birds that had been hovering about the brier bush following along, more or less near, and hanging around there. Pretty soon the catbird got up and flew to a little tree nearby. It wasn't strong, but it could fly and its wings were all right. When it flew up into the tree, all the other birds flew away. From the tree the catbird sang its thanks to me, and there I left it." —New York Sun.

ORIENTAL EYES.

Their Much Lauded Beauty Due to False Modes of Living.

An esteemed correspondent of The Woman's Arena writes, "May not the much lauded largeness and luster of the oriental eye be due to false modes of living and to a low grade of civilization?"

In the first place these charms are never found among the working classes or among the tillers of the soil. They belong to the harem and to the harem civilization.

I have examined the women's quarters in Constantinople and Cairo, in Aden and Bombay, in Calcutta and Lahore, and even in Hongkong and Canton, and in nearly every instance the women's rooms were small and dark. Where there were windows these were mere slits in the wall, which did not allow any direct light to enter.

The doorway was small and the door was solid and nearly always closed. The lamp was usually a taper and sometimes a candle. The room or rooms looked out upon a long hall or corridor, which was also dark and gloomy, and this in turn upon an arched and roofed veranda.

In nearly all of these places a woman's daily life was conducted in shadow and shade, and after sundown she had less light than fell to the lot of the pilgrim fathers 250 years ago.

Under these conditions the human eye develops like that of the cat and dog. It becomes larger and seemingly more lustrous in order to allow the owner to move about in safety and comfort. Transfer this unfortunate woman to the open street, the field or the deck of a steamer, and her eyes are in a torture from the sunlight. Her forehead is contracted by a terrible frown, her eyelids are screwed together and her eyes seem to be just the opposite of what they are described in poetry and romance.

It may be I am all wrong, but of all poetic humbugs, I think that the gazelle-like orb of the orient is the biggest.

A Method of Measurement.

"There is such a thing as becoming too much devoted to the bicycle," said the young woman thoughtfully. "I was riding with a friend of mine who demonstrated that fact."

"Did she talk continually about the wheel?"

"No. She didn't talk about anything until I asked her if she knew what the hour was. She looked down at her thermometer and said we'd better hurry home, as it was two miles and a quarter past dinner time." —Washington Star.

A SURPRISED SHARK.

A HINDOO WITH A ROPE PROVED TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

A Swimming Contest In Which the Man Surpassed the Fish—A Thrilling Scene, Upon Which an Immense Throng of People Looked With Varying Emotions.

"Talk about your shark hunters in the south Pacific islands," remarked the old traveler, "but I remember seeing an encounter with one of those long toothed gentry that for cool nerve beat anything I ever read about."

"I was loafing around Calcutta one day, late in the autumn, waiting for the evening train up to the city of Hugli, when I heard a tremendous shouting coming from the direction of the river Hugli, which is practically one of the mouths of the Ganges. Trotting over to the shore as fast as a white man ever traveled in India, I saw a huge commotion. Natives were hurrying away from the bank as if in terror and then running back as if their curiosity had overcome their greatest fears. The river was full of boats. The occupants of the larger ones were screaming with excitement, while those in the small ones were shrieking and jabbering with a considerable amount of fear.

"I soon discovered that the fuss had been created by a large shark which had come up with the tide and had ventured a little farther than it was customary for sharks to do. His dorsal fin was cutting the water here and there, and when occasionally he turned on his back and sent his nose and grinning teeth above the water groans and screams of horror went up in all directions. His sharkship was evidently out for supper and was casting longing glances at the succulent Hindoo babies, of whom a considerable number were in sight.

"In the midst of all the hubbub a tall, lank Hindoo stepped out upon the roof of a kind of houseboat and in a short speech announced that he would catch the shark.

"Instantly a dead hush fell upon the multitude. The Hindoo stood erect. He was perfectly naked save for a little garment at the loins, which our Texas cowboys call a 'gee string.' He was armed only with a long rope like a lariat, which he held behind his back with his left hand.

"Presently Mr. Shark came to the surface about eight yards from the boat and immediately the Hindoo plunged overboard.

"A chorus of groans and exclamations went up, in the midst of which the Hindoo reappeared, swimming with his right hand. Man and shark faced each other, and I fancied that I saw a pleased expression in the monster's eye, as much as to say, 'Well, this is civil, to say the least.'

"The shark evidently thought he had a 'cinch' on the situation, for he swam leisurely toward the Hindoo, turned slowly upon his back and opened his mouth. The mouth closed with a snap and the people screamed, but the Hindoo had dived, and presently he appeared again on the off side of the shark, smiling and still carrying his rope.

"The big fish looked surprised and then made another gentle dab at the Hindoo. The result was the same, and Mr. Hindoo came up fresh for the third round.

"Then the shark began to grow angry and made a vicious run at the Hindoo, and again he missed. The people on shore and in the boats began to feel confidence in the human champion, and their groans were changed to applause. Every time the man made a point against the fish those heathens would send up a rousing cheer.

"Well, by this time the thing was getting exciting. I never saw such swimming before, and I never will again. The man was a regular water snake. He dodged, twisted, dove and jumped like an eel. The fish made charge after charge. Once his fin grazed the Hindoo's arm, and the water was colored with blood. The man's stock went down a point, but it soon rose again, when the crowd began to see that the fish simply wasn't in it.

The man was beating him at his own game. You see, the fish could only go in one direction—straight ahead like an arrow—while the man turned and doubled like a fox.

"Well, by and by the exertion and excitement told on the monster. He got rattled, churned the river into foam, and then became quiet again. At this moment the Hindoo faced him again. It was the last round.

"The shark charged languidly. The man waited, lying in the water until the great mouth was open to seize him. Then, with a convulsive backward leap, he straightened his body and sank, feet downward, like a plummet of lead.

"The shark settled down over him, lashing the water into a lather foam. They seemed to be grappling with each other. The crowd groaned and screamed, and then became silent.

"For the space of what seemed many minutes the people watched the surface of the water until even the bubbles had disappeared and all was quiet.

"'Lost! Lost!' screamed a priest, and the mob re-echoed the cry and began to beat their breasts like a lot of madmen. Then suddenly in the middle of it all the Hindoo reappeared, 30 yards up the stream. Both hands were above his head, and he was screaming, 'Tan, tan, tan!' He had slipped the noose of his

lariat around the shark's tail and drawn it taut, and he held the free end in his hand.

"In an instant it was ashore, and a score of Hindoos were drawing at it. It took them half an hour to get Mr. Shark ashore, for he pulled like a locomotive, but they finally managed it.

"He proved to be nine feet long and sold for a sum which enabled his captor to live in comfort for nearly half a year." —Philadelphia Telegraph.

EDMUND KEAN.

To See Him Act Was Like Reading Shakespeare by Lightning.

Before the third century after the birth of Shakespeare had reached its first quarter there was born in England to a stage carpenter and a strolling actress a child destined to grapple with the poet's highest thought and interpret it with a vividness that to this day stands unrivaled. Coleridge's terse comment, that to see him act was reading Shakespeare by lightning, reveals him with the fullness of a volume. Edmund Kean, along with most people early trained to an art, had little, if any, education of the schools. He was when a boy provided with instruction by some benevolent people whom his smartness and beauty attracted, but he rebelled against the tasks of study and went to sea. But life there was too rough for his fine nature. He returned to England, and at the age of 7 began the study of Shakespeare's characters with his uncle Moses. This he continued with an actress named Tidswell, who taught him besides, as well as she knew, the principles of her art.

At that early age he had the credit of originality so surprising as even then to challenge the supremacy of Philip Kemble. At 14 he played Hamlet. King George had him recite at Windsor castle, and it is said this incident led some gentlemen to send him to Eton, but there is no record of it. At 20 he was in a provincial troupe, a member of which he married, and for six years thereafter, until his glorious night at Drury Lane, his life was one of hardship, struggle, obscurity, but, thanks to the faith in himself, not hopeless. His London debut was made at 28. He had fought for it hard and long and would then have missed it but for the falling reputation of the theater. London debuts in first roles are not easy for provincial actors, and none knows better how hard they are to get than Henry Irving. Kean seems to have been at his full splendor, and made a hit. After that his habits were altogether prejudicial to the refinement of taste or the acquisition of knowledge.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HARD TO COMBAT



Love is the key-stone of a woman's life. Her fondest hopes rest upon this tender emotion; her highest pride is in her capacity to awaken the love which makes a happy wife; her noblest ambition is to become a loved and loving mother.

Any weakness or disease which incapacitates her to fulfill the exalted function of motherhood is the saddest blight which can come upon a woman's life.

But there is no reason in nature why any hindrances or degradations of this kind should continue to exist. Ninety-nine times in a hundred they are completely overcome in a perfectly natural and scientific way by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which gives healthy power and capacity to the special organs; reinforces the nerve-centres and makes natural, healthy motherhood possible, safe and comparatively easy.

It makes the coming of baby almost free from pain; gives strength and cheerfulness to the mother, and constitutional vigor to the child. It is the only medicine in the world devised for this one purpose by an educated physician, a skilled and experienced specialist in this particular field of practice.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has done me a world of good, and undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. I concluded to try 'the Favorite Prescription' and after taking several bottles of it I made my husband a present of a fine girl. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets: One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.

HARD TO COMBAT

The Evidence of Our Senses—What East Liverpool People Say

Pretty Good Proof for East Liverpool People.

When we see it ourselves. When our own ears hear it. When our neighbors tell it. Our friends indorse it. No better evidence can be had. It's not what people say in Maine. Or distant mutterings from California. No deceiving echoes here. East Liverpool talk about East Liverpool people. Public opinion pushed for the public good.

There is no proof like home proof. Home testimony at the back of every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employee of Sebring's Pottery, who lives at No. 234 Second St., says: "I found Doan's Kidney Pills very satisfactory. I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along, and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then when stooping or lifting that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, while the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalding. Work seemed to be a drag; I had no energy, and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. Pharmacy and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Since taking them there has been no sign of my old complaint coming back. I feel better in every way, can now work with a will, and indorse the medicine that brought this change about."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Health is Wealth.



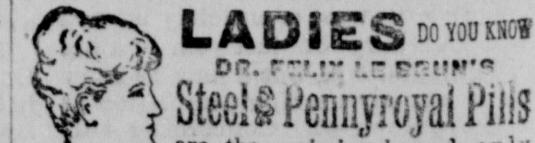
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS, Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with writer's guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special Extra Strength.

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness, \$1 a box; six for \$5, with writer's guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

For sale by Will Reed, East Liverpool, O.



LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills

are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, \$1

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Forty Birds to the Rescue—How It Was Finally Set Free.

"Going through the woods one day, said a lover of birds, 'I saw a catbird with one of its wings caught on a brier bush. There was a clump of briers here, with a narrow opening at one place between two of the bushes. The catbird had tried to fly through that opening and had made a miscalculation and got one of its wings impaled on a thorn. The other wing was free, and it was flapping that and trying to get clear of the bush.'

"Around this bush there must have been at least 40 other birds, of one kind or another, catbirds and brown thrashers and wrens and grass chippies, and so on, that had been attracted by the unfortunate catbird's cries and its efforts to escape, and that appeared to have gathered there to help it. They fluttered about close to the bush, flying around at a great rate and making a lot of noise, but not really doing anything. Some of the smaller birds would fly around very close to the bush or even fly under it, and I imagine some of the bigger birds saying to some of these venturesome little fellows, 'Here, you brown thrasher, you, why don't you get under him there and push on his wing?' But the brown thrasher would only go about so close. He wasn't going to get caught. What the birds would have done finally I don't know. I think they would have helped the catbird in some way, but I undertook to help it myself.

"Of course I couldn't go right up to it, for that would have frightened it, and may be made it hurt itself even worse. I had with me a sawed off broom stick that I carried for a walking stick, and I undertook to free the catbird with that. I thrust the stick through the brier bush, all the other 40 birds looking on, and brought the end of it gently against the catbird's wing and pushed the wing off the thorn. But in starting away the catbird got the wing caught again on another thorn. That was bad, and I stood off a minute deliberating about what to do next, the whole flock of birds still fluttering round and the imprisoned catbird now pretty nearly exhausted. It was a time to drop all ceremony, and I simply walked up to the bush and took the catbird off the thorn with my hands.

"Just beyond the brier bushes there was a smooth grassy spot in the woods and I laid the catbird down there, the whole lot of birds that had been hovering about the brier bush following along more or less near, and hanging around there. Pretty soon the catbird got up and flew to a little tree nearby. It wasn't strong, but it could fly and its wings were all right. When it flew up into the tree, all the other birds flew away. From the tree the catbird sang its thanks to me, and there I left it."

—New York Sun.

ORIENTAL EYES.

Their Much Lauded Beauty Due to False Modes of Living.

An esteemed correspondent of The Woman's Arena writes, "May not the much lauded largeness and luster of the oriental eye be due to false modes of living and to a low grade of civilization?"

In the first place these charms are never found among the working classes or among the tillers of the soil. They belong to the harem and to the harem civilization.

I have examined the women's quarters in Constantinople and Cairo, in Aden and Bombay, in Calcutta and Lahore, and even in Hongkong and Canton, and in nearly every instance the women's rooms were small and dark. Where there were windows these were mere slits in the wall, which did not allow any direct light to enter.

The doorway was small and the door was solid and nearly always closed. The lamp was usually a taper and sometimes a candle. The room or rooms looked out upon a long hall or corridor, which was also dark and gloomy, and this in turn upon an arched and roofed veranda.

In nearly all of these places a woman's daily life was conducted in shadow and shade, and after sundown she had less light than fell to the lot of the pillars of the temple 250 years ago.

Under these conditions the human eye develops like that of the cat and dog. It becomes larger and seemingly more lustrous in order to allow the owner to move about in safety and comfort. Transfer this unfortunate woman to the open street, the field or the deck of a steamer, and her eyes are in a torture from the sunlight. Her forehead is contracted by a terrible frown, her eyelids are screwed together and her eyes seem to be just the opposite of what they are described in poetry and romance.

It may be I am all wrong, but of all poetic humbugs, I think that the gauzelike orb of the orient is the biggest.

A Method of Measurement.

"There is such a thing as becoming too much devoted to the bicycle," said the young woman thoughtfully. "I was riding with a friend of mine who demonstrated that fact."

"Did she talk continually about the wheel?"

"No. She didn't talk about anything until I asked her if she knew what the hour was. She looked down at her thermometer and said we'd better hurry home, as it was two miles and a quarter past dinner time."—Washington Star.

A SURPRISED SHARK.

A HINDOO WITH A ROPE PROVED TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

A Swimming Contest In Which the Man Surpassed the Fish—A Thrilling Scene, Upon Which an Immense Throng of People Looked With Varying Emotions.

"Talk about your shark hunters in the south Pacific islands," remarked the old traveler, "but I remember seeing an encounter with one of those long toothed gentry that for cool nerve beat anything I ever read about."

"I was loafing around Calcutta one day, late in the autumn, waiting for the evening train up to the city of Hugli, when I heard a tremendous shouting coming from the direction of the river Hugli, which is practically one of the mouths of the Ganges. Trotting over to the shore as fast as a white man ever traveled in India, I saw a huge commotion. Natives were hurrying away from the bank as if in terror and then running back as if their curiosity had overcome their greatest fears. The river was full of boats. The occupants of the larger ones were screaming with excitement, while those in the small ones were shrieking and jabbering with a considerable amount of fear."

"I soon discovered that the fuss had been created by a large shark which had come up with the tide and had ventured a little farther than it was customary for sharks to do. His dorsal fin was cutting the water here and there, and when occasionally he turned on his back and sent his nose and grinning teeth above the water groans and screams of horror went up in all directions. His sharkship was evidently out for supper and was casting longing glances at the succulent Hindoo babies, of whom a considerable number were in sight."

"In the midst of all the hubbub a tall, lank Hindoo stepped out upon the roof of a kind of houseboat and in a short speech announced that he would catch the shark."

"Instantly a dead hush fell upon the multitude. The Hindoo stood erect. He was perfectly naked save for a little garment at the loins, which our Texas cowboys call a 'gee string.' He was armed only with a long rope like a lariat, which he held behind his back with his left hand."

"Presently Mr. Shark came to the surface about eight yards from the boat and immediately the Hindoo plunged overboard."

"A chorus of groans and exclamations went up, in the midst of which the Hindoo reappeared, swimming with his right hand. Man and shark faced each other, and I fancied that I saw a pleased expression in the monster's eye, as much as to say, 'Well, this is civil, to say the least.'

"The shark evidently thought he had a 'cinch' on the situation, for he swam leisurely toward the Hindoo, turned slowly upon his back and opened his mouth. The mouth closed with a snap and the people screamed, but the Hindoo had dived, and presently he appeared again on the off side of the shark, smiling and still carrying his rope."

"The big fish looked surprised and then made another gentle dab at the Hindoo. The result was the same, and Mr. Hindoo came up fresh for the third round."

"Then the shark began to grow angry and made a vicious run at the Hindoo, and again he missed. The people on shore and in the boats began to feel confidence in the human champion, and their groans were changed to applause. Every time the man made a point against the fish those heathens would send up a rousing cheer."

"Well, by this time the thing was getting exciting. I never saw such swimming before, and I never will again. The man was a regular water snake. He dodged, twisted, dove and jumped like an eel. The fish made charge after charge. Once his fin grazed the Hindoo's arm, and the water was colored with blood. The man's stock went down a point, but it soon rose again, when the crowd began to see that the fish simply wasn't in it. The man was beating him at his own game. You see, the fish could only go in one direction—straight ahead like an arrow—while the man turned and doubled like a fox."

"Well, by and by the exertion and excitement told on the monster. He got rattled, churned the river into foam, and then became quiet again. At this moment the Hindoo faced him again. It was the last round."

"The shark charged languidly. The man waited, lying in the water until the great mouth was open to seize him. Then, with a convulsive backward leap, he straightened his body and sank, feet downward, like a plummet of lead."

"The shark settled down over him, lashing the water into a lather foam. They seemed to be grappling with each other. The crowd groaned and screamed, and then became silent."

"For the space of what seemed many minutes the people watched the surface of the water until even the bubbles had disappeared and all was quiet."

"Lost! Lost!" screamed a priest, and the mob re-echoed the cry and began to beat their breasts like a lot of madmen. Then suddenly in the middle of it all the Hindoo reappeared, 80 yards up the stream. Both hands were above his head, and he was screaming, 'Tan, tan, tan!' He had slipped the noose of his

lariat around the shark's tail and drawn it taut, and he held the free end in his hand."

"In an instant it was ashore, and a score of Hindoos were drawing at it. It took them half an hour to get Mr. Shark ashore, for he pulled like a locomotive, but they finally managed it."

"He proved to be nine feet long and sold for a sum which enabled his captor to live in comfort for nearly half a year."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

EDMUND KEAN.

To See His Act Was Like Reading Shakespeare by Lightning.

Before the third century after the birth of Shakespeare had reached its first quarter there was born in England to a stage carpenter and a strolling actress a child destined to grapple with the poet's highest thought and interpret it with a vividness that to this day stands unrivaled. Coleridge's terse comment, that to see him act was reading Shakespeare by lightning, reveals him with the fullness of a volume. Edmund Kean, along with most people early trained to an art, had little, if any, education of the schools. He was when a boy provided with instruction by some benevolent people whom his smartness and beauty attracted, but he rebelled against the tasks of study and went to sea. But life there was too rough for his fine nature. He returned to England, and at the age of 7 began the study of Shakespeare's characters with his uncle Moses. This he continued with an actress named Tidswell, who taught him besides, as well as she knew, the principles of her art.

At that early age he had the credit of originality so surprising as even then to challenge the supremacy of Philip Kemble. At 14 he played Hamlet. King George had him recite at Windsor castle, and it is said this incident led some gentlemen to send him to Eton, but there is no record of it. At 20 he was in a provincial troop, a member of which he married, and for six years thereafter, until his glorious night at Drury Lane, his life was one of hardship, struggle, obscurity, but, thanks to the faith in himself, not hopeless. His London debut was made at 28. He had fought for it hard and long and would then have missed it but for the falling reputation of the theater. London debuts in first roles are not easy for provincial actors, and none knows better how hard they are to get than Henry Irving. Kean seems to have been at his full splendor, and made a hit. After that his habits were altogether prejudicial to the refinement of taste or the acquisition of knowledge.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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IS IT A MATTER OF TIME?

What Was Considered Modest and Proper a Hundred Years Ago.

Modesty, as has often been said, may almost be considered a matter of time and place. In the time of George III of England, though the drapery was of the scantiest, it was not considered delicate or refined to uncover the forehead. Some young ladies who had been abroad were considered bold looking because they wore their hair Madonna fashion. Ladies not in la premiere jeunesse very generally wore wigs. The princesses had their heads shaved and wore wigs ready dressed and decorated for the evening to save time for the toilet. Widows almost always shaved their heads. Lady Murray says her mother's beautiful hair was cut off for her deep mourning, and she never wore anything but a wig in after years.

At Windsor castle in those days luncheon was not, as it is now, a general meal. Each lady had a chicken, a plate of fruit and a bottle of king's cup (the peel of a lemon put to soak for some hours in cold water and then sweetened with sugar) brought to her room every day. Those were the days for servants' perquisites. On all the highest saints' days a tinsel cross of divers colors was placed on the tables of the ladies or sent to their residences, and a guinea was understood to be due in return. A bottle of wine every two days and unnecessary wax candles were the perquisites of the ladies' maids.

Candles were extinguished as soon as lit, to be carried off by servants. Pages were seen marching out before the royal family with a bottle of wine sticking out of each pocket, and the state page called regularly upon each person who attended the drawing rooms, with his book, to receive the accustomed gratuity. The ladies in waiting then wore the Windsor uniform, which is at present confined to the gentlemen attendants. It was a blue cloth habit, not long, as worn for riding, but the length of a gown, with buttons having a star surrounded with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" and a scarlet collar.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

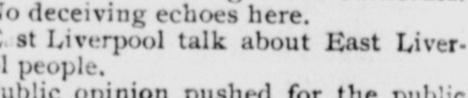
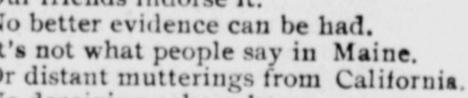
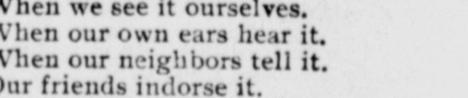
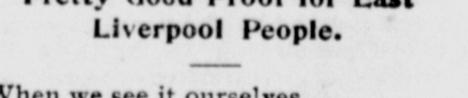
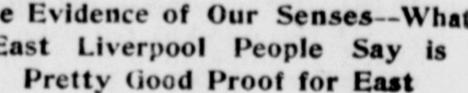
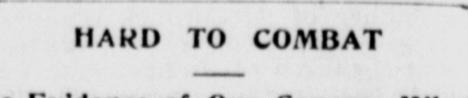
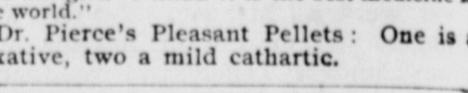
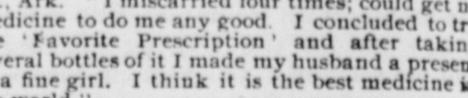
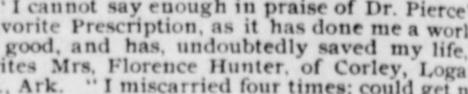
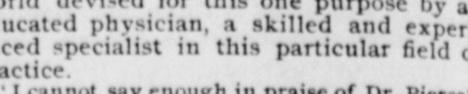
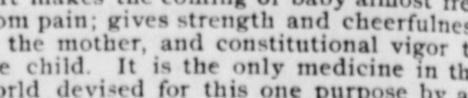
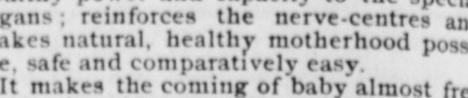
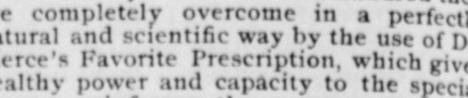
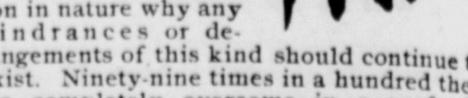
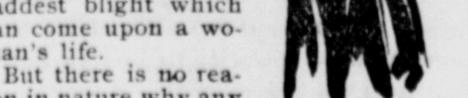
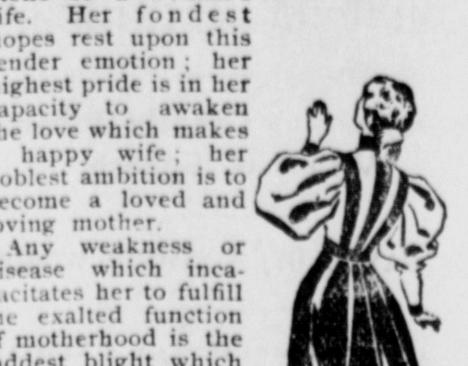
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For sale by Will Reed, East Liverpool, Ohio.



WELLSVILLE.

TAKEN BEFORE A COURT

A Stranger Was Compelled to Prove Good Sense.

PRISON COMMITTEE PRESENT

A Mock Trial In Which a Principal Neglected to Inform Himself of the Fun Loving Proclivities of Wellsville People—All the News.

A number of people are quietly laughing today because they know all about one of the greatest practical jokes ever conceived and carried out in Wellsville, the details being such as to create mirth wherever they are heard.

Some time ago a stranger came to town, and falling into the clutches of a number of young men, was given a trip up McQueen's run. When he returned he presented the usual appearance with the possible exception that his shirt had been torn from his back. Angry beyond the wildest dreams of his friends he sought to prosecute them, and having fallen unknowingly into the hands of a confederate, was directed to take his case before the prison committee. Last night the prison committee assembled at the fire department to hear his complaint. It was an august body there assembled, and B. D. Beacom, Harry Lownds, Craig McCartney, Charley Sneider, George Lowry, B. S. Lowry and Will Cornelius looked their best. Jeff Forner ably defended the accused, and a pseudo Liverpool attorney appeared for the prosecution. Some one raised the question of good sense, and the prisoner, who apparently did not realize that he was the victim of a big joke, took it in all earnestness. Then there was amusement for an hour, the "prison committee" being anxious to get at the bottom of the matter and asking such questions as mortal man never before heard at the bar of justice. In this case, however, the young lady with the scales had removed the bandage from her eyes and laughed as heartily as any of the assemblage. One of the charges said that the speed the accused attained in returning from his trip was not becoming a gentleman, and there was a learned argument of great length as to how fast polite society allowed an ordinary mortal to move. Meanwhile the accused listened in open mouthed wonder, and the committee almost burst with suppressed laughter. No witnesses were examined, but the arguments made up for lack of testimony, and the prisoner was exonerated.

The News of Wellsville.

The Misses Shoub, of Broadway, entertained last evening. A large party of young people were present.

The employees of Patterson's are moving green ware from the old room into the new addition in order that space be gained for a new kiln. The whole pottery's possessions will then be under roof.

Thomas Hughes, a prominent brick manufacturer, was here today looking after contracts.

Reverend McKee will discuss "Church Music," tomorrow evening.

The repair crew of the street railway have started the work of ballasting and straightening the railroad. The work will be pushed until the road is completed.

Complaint is made because wheelmen do not use lights. An ordinance is suggested.

The school children are busy collecting funds with which to purchase flowers for Decoration.

J. H. Jefferies has completed a two story dwelling, and Mrs. Potts is building a two story house in Short street.

Foundrymen say that a few years ago a sewer pipe press could not be purchased for less than \$1600. Now the most modern can be secured for \$1000.

Superintendent Russell has his force at work clearing and beautifying Spring Hill. The cemetery presents a beautiful appearance.

The horse of Harry Watkins ran away last night, and dashing into the veranda at the Hotel Fuller, broke its shoulder and leg. It was killed.

Council confirmed the tax levy, last night.

Mrs. S. J. Jarvis, Yellow Creek, died Thursday. She was buried at Highlandtown today.

J. Q. Boring and family are home from Florida.

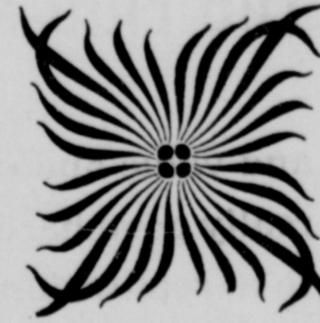
Two West End young men tossed a penny for the company of a girl, last night.

A new baseball club has been organized. New uniforms will be obtained at once. Arrangements are being made

The Boston Department Store.



LACK SILK GREEN ADINES.



Among the new arrivals of seasonable goods this week is a choice assortment of this very popular fabric in plain and brocade. Just the thing for summer wear. We have them at 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 a yard.

NEW SILKS AND NEW WASH GOODS.

This has been the best silk season on record, and consequently desirable goods are somewhat scarce. Nevertheless we are this week showing many new and choice designs in silks at 75c and \$1 a yard. If in need of a waist or dress pattern, see us before you buy.

NEW DIMITIES, ORGANIES AND LAPPETS

received today and now on Sale. The styles the latest, the qualities the best, and the prices the lowest for the grades of goods offered. Prices range from 5c to 50c a yard, with all between prices.

PARASOLS AND FANS--Ladies' white silk and silk chiffon fancy parasols, from 98c to \$5 each. Children's and misses' parasols from 15c to 98c. Our stock of ladies' and gents' umbrellas was never so complete as now. At 49c, 79c, 98c, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 we are showing great values. From 25c to \$5 perfect beauties.

OUR NEW STOCK OF FANS is without doubt the finest and daintiest we have ever shown. We have fans from 1c to \$3 each, but what we call special attention to now are the choice things we are offering at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2. They come in white, black and colors. It will pay you to visit often at

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

for a game at Lisbon on Decoration, and other games will be played at Liverpool as soon as possible.

Mrs. H. J. Windrom, formerly of Wellsville, is still very ill at New Gallilee.

Reverend Bowers in the morning will preach on "The Foolishness of Preaching." "A Great Reformer" will be Reverend Reager's sermon. "The Luxury of the Saloon," will be Reverend Stephenson's subject in the evening.

Mrs. S. P. Berry and Miss Ada Hamilton, of West End, are visiting in Millport.

Reverend Bowers will preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening.

All arrangements for Decoration day have been made. The column will march from the square at 8:30 o'clock, and Doctor Reager will speak at city hall the evening of May 31. All societies are invited to take part.

Cranky.

The following conversation, which occurred in one of the city ticket offices a few days ago, is a sample of the pleasant occurrences which a ticket seller experiences in the course of his career:

"Give me a time table," said a short man with a straight, hanging beard to the clerk.

"Where do you wish to go?"

"None of your business," was the curt reply. A copy of the time table was passed to the man, and he took his leave.

"That's one of those fellows who would complain of a conductor if he failed to say 'Please' when asking for a ticket," remarked the clerk.—True Flag.

Works on Electricity.

There is a growing demand at the libraries for works on electricity. It is a branch of science so new in the modern sense that its literature as yet may be called meager.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

So rapid has been the change in the English language that the English of today bears no more resemblance to the English of 1,000 years ago than it does to German.

The Bank of England employs about 1,100 men, and has a salary list, including pensions, of about £300,000 per annum.

Of late years sport has become a kind of idolatry. So says the London Methodist Times.

A SUIT FOR \$600,000.

The Lake Shore Railroad the Defendant In a Big Case.

YOUNGSTOWN, May 22.—A suit involving \$600,000 is especially assigned for trial at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, next Monday. The plaintiffs are Mary Field et al. of Ashtabula and the defendant the Lake Shore Railroad company.

Their claim is based on the following statement: "The land involved includes 40 acres of dock land at Ashtabula Harbor, the value of which is inestimable, but has been placed at \$700,000. The Fields in 1871 gave the Lake Shore company a deed for the land, containing a condition that the railroad company would maintain their main business line between Jamestown, Pa., and Ashtabula Harbor, which would render the land owned by the Fields much more valuable than if a main line was not maintained. The Lake Shore company ran a train from the Jamestown line down to the harbor about six weeks and then abandoned it, thus violating the contract made in the deed, and on this ground the present suit for \$600,000 was undertaken."

WILL FIGHT EMPLOYEES.

Tinplate Manufacturers Opposed to Paying Higher Wages.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Great secrecy was sought to be thrown around the meeting of the National Tinplate Manufacturers' association at the Stillman.

"We are doing nothing at this meeting," said one of the members, "beyond laying plans for the future. I understand there is to be a material advance asked for by the men, and we have resolved to fight to the uttermost.

Tinplate manufacturers are now paying all they can in wages, and some of us are paying more than we can afford. We are opposed to the new tariff schedule, and will oppose it to the best of our ability, though none of us are so much interested in tariff as we are in current wages.

As It Looked to Him.

People who have seen cottonwood lumber warp when it came from the saw can appreciate a story Gene Ware tells about the first sawmill erected at Fort Scott. After the first day's sawing the owner of the mill came down from town, where he had been celebrating the "opening" with the boys. He looked over the crooked boards scattered about the yard for a moment and then inquired with drunken gravity:

"Boys (hic), has that lumber been measured yet?"

"It has not," replied the foreman of the mill.

"Well, when it gets still, take a (hic) corkscrew and measure it."—Kansas City Journal.

United Brethren Conference.

TOLEDO, May 22.—At the United Brethren general conference elections were resumed. Colonel Robert Cowden was elected associate editor of Sunday school literature and secretary of the Sunday school board. E. Lorenz was re-elected editor of German literature and Rev. W. W. Bell was re-elected missionary secretary.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Pittsburgh—
R H E
Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—6 14 1

Philadelphia.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3—5 9 1

Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Wheeler, Orth and Clements. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 2,000.

At Cincinnati—
R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 3 *—6 9 2

Baltimore.....2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 3

Batteries—Dammann, Rhines and Schriver; Pond and Robinson. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 8,000.

At Louisville—
R H E
Louisville.....1 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—6 13 2

Brooklyn.....2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 *—6 13 2

Batteries—Fraser and Wilson; Payne and Grim. Umpire—McDermott. Attendance, 2,000.

At St. Louis—
R H E
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—11 16 1

Batteries—Donahue and Murphy; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 700.

Standing of the Clubs.

W L P
Balto.....5 792 Louis'vle.....10 11 476

Cincin.....18 7 720 Brooklyn.....10 13 435

Pittsbrg.....15 7 682 N. York.....7 11 389

Boston.....13 10 65 Chicago.....7 16 304

Cleveland.....12 10 545 Wash.....6 15 236

Phila.....3 11 542 St. Louis.....5 18 217

League Schedule Today.

Baltimore at Cincinnati, New York at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Louisville, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Washington at Chicago and Boston at St. Louis.

The Interstate Games.

At Springfield—
R H E
Springfield.....0 1 0 3 2 0 2 1—8 17 3

Toledo.....0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—5 8 3

Batteries—Keb and Arthur; Whitridge and Williams.

At Wheeling—
R H E
Wheeling.....0 0 0 0 3 0 2 8—17 22 6

New Castle.....1 2 2 0 0 3 0 0—10 13 6

Batteries—Garvey and Messett; Hewett and Williams.

At Dayton—
R H E
Dayton.....1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—5 7 1

Fort Wayne.....0 1 1 0 3 0 0 1—6 13 4

Batteries—Rosebraugh, Emig and Weand; Wayne and Campbell.

At Mansfield—
R H E
Mansfield.....0 0 3 1 1 2 0 1—8 17 2

Youngstown.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 7 2

Batteries—Ely and Lynch; Kimball and Patterson.

Interstate League Standing.

New Castle.....6 700 Dayton.....9 10 474

Wheeling.....11 9 550 Toledo.....9 12 429

Mansfield.....10 10 500 Ft. Wayne.....7 10 412

Springfield.....9 9 500 Youstown.....8 12 400

Interstate Schedule.

Fort Wayne at Dayton, Toledo at Springfield, Youngstown at Mansfield and New Castle at Wheeling.

DICTATING TO TURKEY.

The Powers Presented Terms of Peace Today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—The ambassadors presented a note to the porto today embodying the terms of peace, to which they will agree.

The note refuses to permit the abolition of the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects or the annexation of Thessaly, but consents to a strategic rectification of the frontier and to an indemnity not exceeding 115,000,000 francs.

A CHURCH ASSIGNS.

Failure of the United Brethren in Christ Church at Massillon.

CANTON, O., May 22.—A deed of assignment has been filed by the United Brethren in Christ church of Massillon to George Snyder. The assets are \$6,000, the liabilities about the same.

Logansport Banker Arrested.

LOGANSPORE, Ind., May 22.—The sensational developments in the bank leading every hour. John F. Johnson, president of the State National bank, has been arrested accused of embezzlement, misappropriation of funds, intention to defraud and forgery.

Chicago's Murder Mystery.

CHICAGO, May 22.—In a sewer leading from the vat in which Mrs. Luetgert's body is supposed to have been destroyed the police have found a clot of matted hair. Dr. Carl Klein, Mrs. Luetgert's dentist, reported that he was unable to identify the porcelain tooth found by the police.

Statesmen Visited Monticello.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A number of members of the senate and house made a visit to Monticello, the old home of Jefferson.

A Monument Unveiled.

LONDON, May 22.—The Duke of

WELLSVILLE.

TAKEN BEFORE A COURT

A Stranger Was Compelled to Prove Good Sense.

PRISON COMMITTEE PRESENT

A Mock Trial In Which a Principal Neglected to Inform Himself of the Fan Loving Proclivities of Wellsville People—All the News.

A number of people are quietly laughing today because they know all about one of the greatest practical jokes ever conceived and carried out in Wellsville, the details being such as to create mirth wherever they are heard.

Some time ago a stranger came to town, and falling into the clutches of a number of young men, was given a trip up McQueen's run. When he returned he presented the usual appearance with the possible exception that his shirt had been torn from his back. Angry beyond the wildest dreams of his friends he sought to prosecute them, and having fallen unknowingly into the hands of a confederate, was directed to take his case before the prison committee. Last night the prison committee assembled at the fire department to hear his complaint. It was an august body there assembled, and B. D. Beacom, Harry Lownds, Craig McCartney, Charley Sneider, George Lowry, B. S. Lowry and Will Cornelius looked their best. Jeff Forner ably defended the accused, and a pseudo Liverpool attorney appeared for the prosecution. Some one raised the question of good sense, and the prisoner, who apparently did not realize that he was the victim of a big joke, took it in all earnestness. Then there was amusement for an hour, the "prison committee" being anxious to get at the bottom of the matter and asking such questions as mortal man never before heard at the bar of justice. In this case, however, the young lady with the scales had removed the bandage from her eyes and laughed as heartily as any of the assemblage. One of the charges said that the speed the accused attained in returning from his trip was not becoming a gentleman, and there was a learned argument of great length as to how fast polite society allowed an ordinary mortal to move. Meanwhile the accused listened in open mouthed wonder, and the committee almost burst with suppressed laughter. No witnesses were examined, but the arguments made up for lack of testimony, and the prisoner was exonerated.

The News of Wellsville.

The Misses Shoub, of Broadway, entertained last evening. A large party of young people were present.

The employees of Patterson's are moving green ware from the old room into the new addition in order that space be gained for a new kiln. The whole pottery's possessions will then be under roof.

Thomas Hughes, a prominent brick manufacturer, was here today looking after contracts.

Reverend McKee will discuss "Church Music," tomorrow evening.

The repair crew of the street railway have started the work of ballasting and straightening the railroad. The work will be pushed until the road is completed.

Complaint is made because wheelmen do not use lights. An ordinance is suggested.

The school children are busy collecting funds with which to purchase flowers for Decoration.

J. H. Jefferies has completed a two story dwelling, and Mrs. Potts is building a two story house in Short street.

Foundrymen say that a few years ago a sewer pipe press could not be purchased for less than \$1600. Now the most modern can be secured for \$1000.

Superintendent Russell has his force at work clearing and beautifying Spring Hill. The cemetery presents a beautiful appearance.

The horse of Harry Watkins ran away last night, and dashing into the veranda at the Hotel Fuller, broke its shoulder and leg. It was killed.

Council confirmed the tax levy, last night.

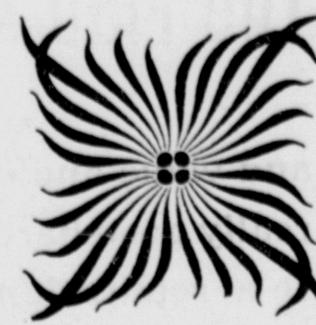
Mrs. S. J. Jarvis, Yellow Creek, died Thursday. She was buried at Highland town today.

J. Q. Boring and family are home from Florida.

Two West End young men tossed a penny for the company of a girl, last night.

A new baseball club has been organized. New uniforms will be obtained at once. Arrangements are being made

The Boston Department Store.



LACK SILK GRENAINES.

Among the new arrivals of seasonable goods this week is a choice assortment of this very popular fabric in plain and brocade. Just the thing for summer wear. We have them at 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 a yard.

NEW SILKS AND NEW WASH GOODS.

This has been the best silk season on record, and consequently desirable goods are somewhat scarce. Nevertheless we are this week showing many new and choice designs in silks at 75c and \$1 a yard. If in need of a waist or dress pattern, see us before you buy.

NEW DIMITIES, ORGANIES AND LAPPETS

received today and now on Sale. The styles the latest, the qualities the best, and the prices the lowest for the grades of goods offered. Prices range from 5c to 50c a yard, with all between prices.

PARASOLS AND FANS—Ladies' white silk and silk chiffon fancy parasols, from 98c to \$5 each. Children's and misses' parasols from 15c to 98c. Our stock of ladies' and gents' umbrellas was never so complete as now. At 49c, 79c, 98c, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 we are showing great values. From 25c to \$5 perfect beauties.

OUR NEW STOCK OF FANS is without doubt the finest and daintiest we have ever shown. We have fans from 1c to \$3 each, but what we call special attention to now are the choice things we are offering at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2. They come in white, black and colors. It will pay you to visit often at

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

for a game at Lisbon on Decoration, and other games will be played at Liverpool as soon as possible.

Mrs. H. J. Windrom, formerly of Wellsville, is still very ill at New Gallilee.

Reverend Bowers in the morning will preach on "The Foolishness of Preaching." "A Great Reformer" will be Reverend Reager's sermon. "The Luxury of the Saloon," will be Reverend Stephenson's subject in the evening.

Mrs. S. P. Berry and Miss Ada Hamilton, of West End, are visiting in Millport.

Reverend Bowers will preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening.

All arrangements for Decoration day have been made. The column will march from the square at 8:30 o'clock, and Doctor Reager will speak at city hall the evening of May 31. All societies are invited to take part.

Cranky.

The following conversation, which occurred in one of the city ticket offices a few days ago, is a sample of the pleasant occurrences which a ticket seller experiences in the course of his career:

"Give me a time table," said a short man with a straight, hanging beard to the clerk.

"Where do you wish to go?"

"None of your business," was the curt reply. A copy of the time table was passed to the man, and he took his leave.

"That's one of those fellows who would complain of a conductor if he failed to say 'Please' when asking for a ticket," remarked the clerk.—True Flag.

Works on Electricity.

There is a growing demand at the libraries for works on electricity. It is a branch of science so new in the modern sense that its literature as yet may be called meager.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

So rapid has been the change in the English language that the English of today bears no more resemblance to the English of 1,000 years ago than it does to German.

The Bank of England employs about 1,100 men, and has a salary list, including pensions, of about £300,000 per annum.

Of late years sport has become a kind of idolatry. So says the London Methodist Times.

A SUIT FOR \$600,000.

The Lake Shore Railroad the Defendant In a Big Case.

YOUNGSTOWN, May 22.—A suit involving \$600,000 is especially assigned for trial at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, next Monday. The plaintiffs are Mary Field et al. of Ashtabula and the defendant the Lake Shore Railroad

company.

Their claim is based on the following

statement: "The land involved in-

cludes 40 acres of dock land at Ashtabula Harbor, the value of which is in-

estimable, but has been placed at \$700,-

000. The Fields in 1871 gave the Lake

Shore company a deed for the land,

containing a condition that the railroad

company would maintain their main

business line between Jamestown, Pa.,

and Ashtabula Harbor, which would

render other land owned by the Fields

much more valuable than if a main

line was not maintained. The Lake

Shore company ran a train from the

Jamestown line down to the harbor

about six weeks and then abandoned

it, thus violating the contract made in

the deed, and on this ground the pres-

ent suit for \$600,000 was undertaken."

WILL FIGHT EMPLOYEES.

Tinplate Manufacturers Opposed to Paying Higher Wages.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Great secrecy was sought to be thrown around the meeting of the National Tinplate Manufacturers' Association at the Stillman.

"We are doing nothing at this meet-

ing," said one of the members, "be-

yond laying plans for the future. I

understand there is to be a material ad-

vance asked for by the men, and we

have resolved to fight to the uttermost.

Tinplate manufacturers are now pay-

ing all they can in wages, and some of

us are paying more than we can afford.

We are opposed to the new tariff

schedule, and will oppose it to the best

of our ability, though none of us are so

much interested in tariff as we are in

current wages.

AS IT LOOKED TO HIM.

People who have seen cottonwood lumber warp when it came from the saw can appreciate a story Gene Ware tells about the first sawmill erected at Fort Scott. After the first day's sawing

the owner of the mill came down from

town, where he had been celebrating

the "opening" with the boys. He looked

over the crooked boards scattered about

the yard for a moment and then in-

quired with drunken gravity:

"Boysh (hic), has that lumber been

measured yet?"

"It has not," replied the foreman of

the mill.

"Well, when it gets still, take a (hic)

corkscrew and measure it!"—Kansas

City Journal.

United Brethren Conference.

TOLEDO, May 22.—At the United Brethren general conference elections were resumed. Colonel Robert Cowden was elected associate editor of Sunday school literature and secretary of the Sunday school board, E. Lorenze was re-elected editor of German literature and Rev. W. W. Bell was re-elected missionary secretary.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Pittsburgh—
Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—6 14 1
Philadelphia.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—5 9 1
Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Wheeler, Orth and Clements. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 2,000.

At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati.....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 3—6 9 2
Baltimore.....2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 3
Batteries—Damann, Rhines and Schriver; Pond and Robinson. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 8,000.

At Louisville—
Louisville.....1 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—6 13 2
Brooklyn.....2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0—8 13 2
Batteries—Fraser and Wilson; Payne and Grim. Umpire—McDermott. Attendance, 2,000.

At St. Louis—
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—11 16 1
Batteries—Donahue and Murphy; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 700.

Standing of the Clubs.

| W | L | Pc | W | L | Pc |
|----|----|------|------------|----|------|
| 19 | 5 | .792 | Louisville | 10 | .476 |
| 18 | 7 | .720 | Brooklyn | 10 | .435 |
| 15 | 7 | .682 | N. York | 7 | .389 |
| 13 | 10 | .565 | Chicago | 7 | .304 |
| 12 | 9 | .545 | Wash | 6 | .286 |
| 8 | 11 | .542 | St. Louis | 5 | .217 |

League Schedule Today.

Baltimore at Cincinnati, New York at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Louisville, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Washington at Chicago and Boston at St. Louis.

The Interstate Games.

At Springfield—
Springfield.....1 1 0 3 2 0 2 1—17 18 3
Toledo.....0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—5 8 3
Batteries—Kelt and Arthur; Whitridge and Williams.

At Dayton—
Dayton.....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5 7 1
Fort Wayne.....0 1 1 0 3 0 0 1—6 13 4
Batteries—Rosebaugh, Emig and Weand; Wayne and Campbell.

At Mansfield—
Mansfield.....0 0 3 1 2 0 1—8 17 2
Youngstown.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 2
Batteries—Ely and Lynch; Kimball and Patterson.

Interstate League Standing.

| New Castle | Dayton | Fort Wayne | Youngstown | Springfield |
|------------|--------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 14 | 6 | .700 | Dayton.....9 10 | 474 |
| 11 | 9 | .550 | Fort Wayne.....9 12 | 429 |
| 10 | 10 | .500 | Youngstown.....8 12 | 412 |
| 9 | 9 | .500 | Springfield.....9 11 | 400 |

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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Three Months. 1.25

By the Week. 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, MAY 22



SOCKLESS SIMPSON is squelched with due regularity in the house, but for some reason he is found as smiling and as silly as ever the next day.

THE courts will soon be given another opportunity to show that trusts cannot live in this country. A mammoth bicycle combination has been formed.

THE whole country hopes there will be no strike in the iron trade when workmen and manufacturers come together to settle the wage question for the year.

IT is cheering to know that America's ambassador to England is doing something other than reviling his own people even though he does make a great many speeches.

THE wheelman has rights, but they are not the kind of rights which allow him to run down pedestrians and endanger other wheelmen not consumed with a desire to beat the lightning.

UNCLE SAM might give Weyler a little scare just for fun. The butcher has been frightening some of Uncle Sam's subjects long enough to deserve something in the way of punishment.

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL is for Cuba. His utterance at the Clark county convention cannot be misunderstood. When a man declares "The American government should say to Spain in the interest of humanity, 'this slaughter must cease,'" his position cannot be misunderstood.

THERE is little danger of the Republican party being defeated this year. The Democrats have forced the issue by making free silver their battle cry, and if there is anything calculated to arouse Ohio Republicans to action it is free silver. There need be no fear of laggards this time.

THE Democratic fight against Hon. M. A. Hanna on the ground that he is a rich man, comes with very poor grace, when the position of their own leader is recalled. In any event Mr. Hanna has the advantage. He was not only born in Columbian county, but is still a resident of Ohio.

THE discussion of the Cuban question in Washington has reached that point where something startling can be expected at any moment. The senate seems determined to force President McKinley to action, and the president seems equally determined to do nothing until convinced that what he does will be right. But it may not be long until conviction comes.

ALTGELD IN OHIO.

Not satisfied with forcing the silver question upon the people of his party in Ohio, McLean and the state committee have decided that Altgeld must also be endorsed. The Chicago platform contained a plank of that kind, inserted at the command of the pardoner, and again must Ohio Democrats support and defend it if they would be numbered with the faithful. In substance it is the battle of last year again. The people who stood by Bryan and his principles are called upon to retain their position. Johnny McLean has ordered it, and Johnny McLean is boss.

To Be Buried In Riverview.

Miss Florence Lent, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lent, of Franklin street, died last evening at 8:30, after a short illness. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock, in the First M. E. church, Reverend Huston officiating. Interment in Riverview.

COVERED BY INSURANCE

Was the Burned Portion of the Burford Plant.

THE BIG BUILDING SAVED

But the Clay Shops and Decorating Kiln Sheds Were Destroyed—The Loss Is \$20,000—The Damaged Factory Will Be Placed in Operation as Soon as Possible.

The most disastrous fire in the city for several years occurred last night at the Burford pottery. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

About 9:30 as Watchman R. Jenkins was making his rounds he discovered smoke issuing from the decorating kiln sheds. He at once started for the office to turn in an alarm, but Sam Swingswood had hastened to the fire station, and the department were on the way to the scene. The building was frame, and had a good start, and spread rapidly to the biscuit kiln shed. The department endeavored to save the brick portion of the plant at once. Meantime the Dresden pottery had three large and two small streams playing on the fire while the four sections of hose, owned by the Burford company, were also in use. The fire spread rapidly, and in a short time the clay shops were blazing. All efforts to save them were without avail and the fireman turned attention to saving the engine room, a brick and frame building. A great crowd of people collected and the blaze could be seen for a great distance while the heat was intense. In just an hour and thirty minutes the fire was under control and all danger was passed.

Roy Snowden and Will Hickey were at work in the pressing shop when it started, but supposed it was a kiln being fired. Snowden became alarmed, and going out on the roof saw the blaze, but the alarm had been turned in and he and Hickey gathered up their tools and left. John Joyce, the night foreman at the biscuit kilns, and Jacob Decker, had not left the place five minutes before the fire was discovered. They saw no signs of fire. The decorating kiln was fired yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the blaze is supposed to have been caused by the heat from the kiln. The damaged portion of the plant was built in 1877 when the manufacture of encaustic tile was commenced. In 1879 it was equipped for a pottery, and the firm began to manufacture C. C. ware. For the past ten years they have been making granite, and this spring they commenced the manufacture of semi-vitreous porcelain. The brick addition was built 12 years ago. The company was incorporated in 1894 with Robert Burford, president; George Burford, secretary, and Oliver Burford, treasurer and manager.

The clay department is practically a total loss, except three jiggers which are in the same building as the engine room and slip house. The kilns are more or less damaged, principally by the washing of the mortar. The loss of machinery and moulds was very heavy. In the decorating kiln shed was the most extensive stock the firm ever carried, and it is a total wreck. A kiln and a half of green ware is lost, and it is thought the ware in the biscuit kiln will be ruined, but it will be burned this evening. The engine and boiler are not damaged to any great extent, but one side of the building is a wreck. Slight damage was caused by water to ware in the new end, but luckily the blocks and cases had been conveyed to this portion of the building some time ago and work was started this morning making new moulds.

The dipping shed of the Dresden was damaged by water but not to any great extent. The roof was charred while a number of saggers were broken.

Robert Burford this morning estimated their loss at \$20,000, fully covered by insurance.

The firm will make arrangements to rebuild of brick at once, but are at present considering the advisability of erecting temporary sheds in vacant property and hope to have a greater portion of their employees at work in two weeks. Just as soon as the insurance adjusters arrive and settle the loss the work of cleaning up will commence.

The department deserve great credit for the manner in which they fought the blaze.

An expert tells of an instance where 4,000 pearl shells were taken which yielded less than \$50 worth of pearls, while in the same locality over 30 pearls were found in one day, one of which was sold for \$10,000. A Queensland company, on small area, got \$6,000 worth of pearls from eight tons of shell.

A Contrary Flag.

If ever there was anything in the world that went by contraries, it is the Chinese flag. It will be recalled that it is one of the gayest of national standards. The body of the banner is of a pale yellow. In the upper left hand corner is a small red sun, and looking at it is a fierce Chinese dragon. About 1,000 years ago, so the story runs, the Chinese made war upon the Japanese. They prepared for a great invasion. As a prophecy of victory they adopted a standard which is that of the present time. They took the sun of Japan and made it very small. This they put in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet, conveying an army of 100,000 men, was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm, and all but three of the 100,000 perished. The result of the last war has not been any more convincing than the first affair that the Chinese flag has been correctly conceived.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Best Mahogany.

The best mahogany comes from Liverpool. The Liverpool timber merchant have long controlled the mahogany trade, and they get most of the best logs from the West Indies and latterly even from Mexico. Much mahogany is brought to New York directly from the mahogany ports, especially those of Mexico, but for especially choice logs New York importers still look to Liverpool. Indeed English timber merchants own a good deal of the mahogany now lying at the Lewis street inspection yards. Some of it has lain there nearly ten years, subject to damage by the elements, while the British owners wait for better prices.—New York Sun.

Dogs and Dogs.

In Arkansas a man's social standing is gauged by the dogs he keeps. I remember hearing several planters at a little way station in that state discuss a new arrival among them, who, of course, was not present.

"No," said one old fellow, "I hain't met up with him yet, and I don't want to nuther. I don't like the looks of his dogs nohow. Fine blooded dogs always go with fine blooded folks. Never knew it to fail. He's a scrub."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Umbrellas.

An umbrella dealer cautions against the double use for sun and rain of a rain umbrella. Silk wears, he says, as long as its oil lasts, then it splits and cracks and is gone. The sun dries out the oil, hence its harm. A folding umbrella is to be found at some of the shops which will pack in an ordinary 14 inch satchel.—New York Post.

In Britain, of course, members of parliament receive no salary, but in New Zealand they receive annually \$500; Japan, \$800; South Australia, \$1,000; Victoria, \$1,500; France, \$1,800; Queensland, \$2,000; Canada, \$2,000; Brazil, \$3,000; Mexico, \$3,000; United States, \$5,000.

Preserving It.

Miss Maude Powell, the violinist, had a somewhat unusual experience with her precious violin. She sent it by express solidly packed in a stout wooden box, but when she came to claim it it was missing. She described the appearance of the box to the official, and a sad and sympathetic look came over his face. He sighed and went away, and presently returned with the box held coffinwise. "We had it on the ice," he said.—Springfield Republican.

Brought Home to Him.

Crusht—After all, right doesn't always make might, does it?

Frankman—I don't know about that. The matrimonial rite seems to have made a mite of you.—Richmond Dispatch.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

At East Liverpool, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$266,272.90 |
| Overdrafts secured and unsecured..... | 502.31 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, etc..... | 36,000.00 |
| Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures..... | 32,000.00 |
| Due from National Banks (not Reserve agents)..... | 18,823.52 |
| Due from State banks and bankers..... | 579.21 |
| Due from approved reserve agents..... | 99,574.84 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | 1,925.54 |
| Notes of other National banks..... | 2,666.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents..... | 341.66 |
| LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ: | |
| Specie..... | \$27,409.70 |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 16,460.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)..... | 2,250.00 |
| Total..... | 54,808.68 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Capital stock paid in..... | 100,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | 40,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 10,407.66 |
| National Bank notes outstanding..... | 45,000.00 |
| Due to other National Banks..... | 1,941.25 |
| Individual deposits subject to check..... | 317,454.42 |
| Demand certificates of deposit..... | 40,005.35 |
| Total..... | 554,808.68 |

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... 100,000.00
Surplus fund..... 40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... 10,407.66
National Bank notes outstanding..... 45,000.00
Due to other National Banks..... 1,941.25
Individual deposits subject to check..... 317,454.42
Demand certificates of deposit..... 40,005.35

Total..... 554,808.68

State of Ohio, County of Columbian, ss.

I, N. G. Macrum, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1897.

W. M. HILL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

DAVID BOYCE, J. M. KELLY, Directors.

J. C. THOMPSON,



YOU FIND A JUMBLE

of satisfaction

and value and merit and service in the really good hardware that has helped us to a reputation for honest goods and honest prices. We know the quality of the goods we sell and feel safe in offering your money back for even imaginary faults.

The Largest Stock of Refrigerators, Door Screens, Gas, Oil and Gasoline Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers to be found in the city, at

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

East Liverpool and Wellsville, O.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappears.

For sale by Alvin H. Bulger, Druggist, Sixt and W. Market, East Liverpool.

APPLES

Dry Goods and Millinery, Ladies and Gent's Furnishings,

195 and 197 Market Street.

Quality in Merchandise! Character in Values! Bargains in Price!

Cases after cases of new and well selected dry goods are arriving at our store daily. The very latest patterns and designs in dimities and organdies, lawns and dotted swisses at astonishing low prices are awaiting your inspection. Tomorrow, SATURDAY, we will place on sale the following items at prices never before heard of.

Children's and misses' fine 25c Black Hose, all sizes from 5 to 9½ only 10c.

Ladies fine Black Hose, the usual 25c quality, only 15c a pair.

Fine Bleached Damask worth 50c, for tomorrow only 25c a yard.

10 pieces Organdie just the thing for waists. value 25c, only 10c a yard.

Fine Dotted Swiss Worth 20c, for tomorrow only 10c a yard.

Fine English Percale, 36 inches wide, in dots and stripes, all colors, 15c quality, only 10c.

One bale 36 inch unbleached round thread sheeting for tomorrow only, 3½c.

The R. & G. Dress Form Corsets, regular price \$1.50 for tomorrow only, 99

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THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, MAY 22



SOCKLESS SIMPSON is squelched with due regularity in the house, but for some reason he is found as smiling and as silly as ever the next day.

THE courts will soon be given another opportunity to show that trusts cannot live in this country. A mammoth bicycle combination has been formed.

THE whole country hopes there will be no strike in the iron trade when workmen and manufacturers come together to settle the wage question for the year.

It is cheering to know that America's ambassador to England is doing something other than reviling his own people even though he does make a great many speeches.

THE wheelman has rights, but they are not the kind of rights which allow him to run down pedestrians and endanger other wheelmen not consumed with a desire to beat the lightning.

UNCLE SAM might give Weyler a little scare just for fun. The butcher has been frightening some of Uncle Sam's subjects long enough to deserve something in the way of punishment.

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL is for Cuba. His utterance at the Clark county convention cannot be misunderstood. When a man declares "The American government should say to Spain in the interest of humanity, 'this slaughter must cease,'" his position cannot be misunderstood.

THERE is little danger of the Republican party being defeated this year. The Democrats have forced the issue by making free silver their battle cry, and if there is anything calculated to arouse Ohio Republicans to action it is free silver. There need be no fear of laggards this time.

THE Democratic fight against Hon. M. A. Hanna on the ground that he is a rich man, comes with very poor grace, when the position of their own leader is recalled. In any event Mr. Hanna has the advantage. He was not only born in Columbian county, but is still a resident of Ohio.

THE discussion of the Cuban question in Washington has reached that point where something startling can be expected at any moment. The senate seems determined to force President McKinley to action, and the president seems equally determined to do nothing until convinced that what he does will be right. But it may not be long until conviction comes.

ALTGELD IN OHIO.

Not satisfied with forcing the silver question upon the people of his party in Ohio, McLean and the state committee have decided that Altgeld must also be endorsed. The Chicago platform contained a plank of that kind, inserted at the command of the pardoner, and again must Ohio Democrats support and defend it if they would be numbered with the faithful. In substance it is the battle of last year again. The people who stood by Bryan and his principles are called upon to retain their position. Johnny McLean has ordered it, and Johnny McLean is boss.

To Be Buried In Riverview.

Miss Florence Lent, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lent, of Franklin street, died last evening at 8:30, after a short illness. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock, in the First M. E. church, Reverend Houston officiating. Interment in Riverview.

COVERED BY INSURANCE

Was the Burned Portion of the Burford Plant.

THE BIG BUILDING SAVED

But the Clay Shops and Decorating Kiln Sheds Were Destroyed—The Loss Is \$20,000—The Damaged Factory Will Be Placed in Operation as Soon as Possible.

The most disastrous fire in the city for several years occurred last night at the Burford pottery. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

About 9:30 as Watchman R. Jenkins was making his rounds he discovered smoke issuing from the decorating kiln sheds. He at once started for the office to turn in an alarm, but Sam Swinewood had hastened to the fire station, and the department were on the way to the scene. The building was frame, and had a good start, and spread rapidly to the biscuit kiln shed.

The department endeavored to save the brick portion of the plant at once.

Meantime the Dresden pottery had three

large and two small streams playing on

the fire while the four sections of hose,

owned by the Burford company, were

also in use. The fire spread rapidly,

and in a short time the clay shops were

blazing. All efforts to save them were

without avail and the fireman turned

attention to saving the engine room, a

brick and frame building. A great

crowd of people collected and

the blaze could be seen for

a great distance while the heat was

intense. In just an hour and thirty

minutes the fire was under control and

all danger was passed.

Roy Snowden and Will Hickey were at work in the pressing shop when it started, but supposed it was a kiln being fired. Snowden became alarmed, and going out on the roof saw the blaze, but the alarm had been turned in and he and Hickey gathered up their tools and left. John Joyce, the night foreman at the biscuit kilns, and Jacob Decker, had not left the place five minutes before the fire was discovered. They saw no signs of fire. The decorating kiln was fired yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the blaze is supposed to have been caused by the heat from the kiln. The damaged portion of the plant was built in 1877 when the manufacture of encaustic tile was commenced. In 1879 it was equipped for a pottery, and the firm began to manufacture C. C. ware. For the past ten years they have been making granite, and this spring they commenced the manufacture of semi-vitreous porcelain. The brick addition was built 12 years ago. The company was incorporated in 1894 with Robert Burford, president; George Burford, secretary, and Oliver Burford, treasurer and manager.

The clay department is practically a total loss, except three jiggers which are in the same building as the engine room and slip house. The kilns are more or less damaged, principally by the washing of the mortar. The loss of machinery and moulds was very heavy. In the decorating kiln shed was the most extensive stock the firm ever carried, and it is a total wreck. A kiln and a half of green ware is lost, and it is thought the ware in the biscuit kiln will be ruined, but it will be burned this evening. The engine and boiler are not damaged to any great extent, but one side of the building is a wreck. Slight damage was caused by water to ware in the new end, but luckily the blocks and cases had been conveyed to this portion of the building some time ago and work was started this morning making new moulds.

The dipping shed of the Dresden was damaged by water but not to any great extent. The roof was charred while a number of saggers were broken.

Robert Burford this morning estimated their loss at \$20,000, fully covered by insurance. The firm will make arrangements to rebuild of brick at once, but are at present considering the advisability of erecting temporary sheds in vacant property and hope to have a greater portion of their employees at work in two weeks. Just as soon as the insurance adjusters arrive and settle the loss the work of cleaning up will commence.

The department deserve great credit for the manner in which they fought the blaze.

An expert tells of an instance where 4,000 pearl shells were taken which yielded less than \$50 worth of pearls, while in the same locality over 30 pearls were found in one day, one of which was sold for \$10,000. A Queens-land company, on a small area, got \$6,000 worth of pearls from eight tons of shell.

A Contrary Flag.

If ever there was anything in the world that went by contraries, it is the Chinese flag. It will be recalled that it is one of the gayest of national standards. The body of the banner is of a pale yellow. In the upper left hand corner is a small red sun, and looking at it is a fierce Chinese dragon. About 1,000 years ago, so the story runs, the Chinese made war upon the Japanese. They prepared for a great invasion. As a prophecy of victory they adopted a standard which is that of the present time. They took the sun of Japan and made it very small. This they put in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet, conveying an army of 100,000 men, was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm, and all but three of the 100,000 perished. The result of the last war has not been any more convincing than the first affair that the Chinese flag has been correctly conceived.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Best Mahogany.

The best mahogany comes from Liverpool. The Liverpool timber merchant have long controlled the mahogany trade, and they get most of the best logs from the West Indies and latterly even from Mexico. Much mahogany is brought to New York directly from the mahogany ports, especially those of Mexico, but for especially choice logs New York importers still look to Liverpool. Indeed English timber merchants own a good deal of the mahogany now lying at the Lewis street inspection yards. Some of it has lain there nearly ten years, subject to damage by the elements, while the British owners wait for better prices.—New York Sun.

Dogs and Dogs.

In Arkansas a man's social standing is gauged by the dogs he keeps. I remember hearing several planters at a little way station in that state discuss a new arrival among them, who, of course, was not present.

"No," said one old fellow, "I hasn't met up with him yet, and I don't want to nuther. I don't like the looks of his dogs nohow. Fine blooded dogs always go with fine blooded folks. Never knew it to fail. He's a scrub."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Umbrellas.

An umbrella dealer cautions against the double use for sun and rain of a rain umbrella. Silk wears, he says, as long as its oil lasts, then it splits and cracks and is gone. The sun dries out the oil, hence its harm. A folding umbrella is to be found at some of the shops which will pack in an ordinary 14 inch satchel.—New York Post.

In Britain, of course, members of parliament receive no salary, but in New Zealand they receive annually \$500; Japan, \$890; South Australia, \$1,000; Victoria, \$1,500; France, \$1,800; Queensland, \$2,000; Canada, \$2,000; Brazil, \$3,000; Mexico, \$3,000; United States, \$5,000.

Preserving It.

Miss Maud Powell, the violinist, had a somewhat unusual experience with her precious violin. She sent it by express solidly packed in a stout wooden box, but when she came to claim it it was missing. She described the appearance of the box to the official, and a sad and sympathetic look came over his face. He sighed and went away, and presently returned with the box held coffinwise. "We had it on the ice," he said.—Springfield Republican.

Brought Home to Him.

Crush—After all, right doesn't always make might, does it?

Frankman—I don't know about that. The matrimonial rite seems to have made a mite of you.—Richmond Dispatch.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

At East Liverpool, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$266,272.90 |
| Overdrafts secured and unsecured..... | 502.31 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, etc..... | 36,000.00 |
| Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures..... | 32,000.00 |
| Due from National Banks (not Reserve agents)..... | 18,823.52 |
| Due from State banks and bankers..... | 579.21 |
| Due from approved reserve agents..... | 99,574.84 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | 1,928.54 |
| Notes of other National banks..... | 2,666.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents..... | 341.66 |
| LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ: | |
| Specie..... | \$27,409.70 |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 16,460.00 |
| | 43,869.70 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)..... | 2,250.00 |
| Total..... | 554,808.68 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Capital stock paid in..... | 100,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | 40,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 10,407.66 |
| National Bank notes outstanding..... | 45,000.00 |
| Due to other National Banks..... | 1,941.25 |
| Individual deposit subject to check..... | 31,454.42 |
| Demand certificates of deposit..... | 40,005.35 |
| Total..... | 554,808.68 |

State of Ohio, County of Columbian, ss.

I, N. G. MACRUM, Cashier of the above named

bank, do solemnly swear that the above

statement is true to the best of my knowledge

and belief.

N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

21st day of May, 1897.

W. M. HILL,

Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. M. BOYCE, Directors.

J. C. THOMPSON,



YOU FIND A JUMBLE

of satisfaction

and value and merit and service in the really good hardware that has helped us to a reputation for honest goods and honest prices. We know the quality of the goods we sell and feel safe in offering your money back for even imaginary faults.

The Largest Stock of Refrigerators, Door Screens, Gas, Oil and Gasoline Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers to be found in the city, at

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

East Liverpool and Wellsville, O.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address REAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Alvin H. Bulger, Druggist, Sixt and W. Market, East Liverpool.

APPLES

Dry Goods and Millinery, Ladies and Gent's Furnishings,

195 and 197 Market Street.

Quality in Merchandise! Character in Values! Bargains in Price!

Cases after cases of new and well selected dry goods are arriving at our store daily. The very latest patterns and designs in dimities and organdies, lawns and dotted swisses at astonishing low prices are awaiting your inspection. Tomorrow, SATURDAY, we will place on sale the following items at prices never before heard of.

Children's and misses' fine 25c Black Hose, all sizes from 5 to 9½ only 10c.

Ladies fine Black Hose, the usual 25c quality, only 15c a pair.

Fine Bleached Damask worth 50c, for tomorrow only 25c a yard.</p

A BREEZE IN THE BOARD

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"I am sure we would be acting within bounds, Mr. McGraw, if we would borrow this money, and if you remember, a similar case was up before the old board not long ago.

"I beg pardon, Mr. President, there is no use in bringing up the actions of inexperienced people; we know better now, and should act accordingly."

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Mr. Vodrey stated he was informed by outside parties that Mr. Murphy had not been qualified, but their names he withheld, although Mr. Murphy asked for them.

"The gentleman is here to be qualified and I would like to see matters adjusted," said Mr. McClain.

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"He is his own successor," said Mr. McGraw, "appointed by the board to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Whitehead. He was re-elected by the citizens and there you are. Let the gentleman be qualified, and this matter will be at an end."

Mr. McGraw promptly administered the oath as the clerk did not remember it.

Professor Sanor requested the board to pass upon the 23 diplomas that will

be given the graduates Friday next. It was granted.

The county teachers' institute was then granted the use of the central building to hold its day sessions in August. The evening sessions will be held in the Young Mens' Christian association auditorium.

Professor Sanor said there were several things the board should be acquainted with, but as time was short he will be heard Tuesday evening next.

The clerk was asked to make a report as to the estimated amount of money needed next term in order that it may be filed with the auditor by June 1.

A letter from General Lyon post was read. It requested the board to permit the children to take part in the Memorial day services. The request was granted. The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

After the adjournment the clerk gave out the following as moneys to be paid out by July 1: May salaries, \$2000; interest on bonds, \$1250; Janitors for May, \$317.25; for June, \$292.25; for July bonds, \$180; total \$4040.50.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services In the Various Places of Worship Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is Memorial Sunday, and the Grand Army, Woman's Relief corps and Sons of Veterans will attend services at the First Presbyterian church, where Prof. O. S. Reed, pastor of the Christian church, will deliver the sermon. His subject, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Special music has been prepared, and the church will be decorated in honor of the old soldiers.

In the afternoon services will be held in the Young Men's Christian association building, the address being made by Hon. W. W. Hole, of Salem. His subject will be "Memorial Stones and Their Significance." Jason H. Brookes will preside at the meeting, and a chorus of 30 voices and an orchestra in charge of Professor Harper will render the music. The program is as follows:

"Star Spangled Banner".....Chorus Scripture reading.....Rev. J. C. Taggart, D. D. "The Heavens Are Telling".....Chorus Prayer.....Rev. O. S. Reed "America".....Chorus and audience Introduction of speaker....J. H. Brookes Address.....Hon. W. W. Hole "Battle Hymn of the Republic".....Chorus Prayer.....George L. Matheny Doxology. Benediction.

The services begin at 4 o'clock, and will take the place of the regular afternoon meeting.

The senior class of the high school

will attend services at the First U. P.

church tomorrow evening, Rev. J. C.

Taggart, D. D., delivering the baccalaureate sermon, from the subject,

"Life's Mission." In the morning

Doctor Taggart will preach on "Jesus as a Man Superior to the Angels."

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

African M. E. church, Rev. B. M.

Carson, pastor—Love feast 10:30; Sab-

bat school 2 p. m.; communion 3 p. m.;

special services for the Odd Fellows

at 7:45.

Preaching at the Methodist Protest-

ant church tomorrow morning at 10:45;

evening at 7:45, by Reverend Wayne

K. Stalmaker, of Pittsburg.

Second Presbyterian church, East

End, Rev. A. D. McCulloch, pastor—

Preaching, 8:00 p. m., Sabbath school,

10 a. m. The Endeavor meeting will be a

special song and praise service to which

all are cordially invited, particularly

those who have no church home. Meet-

ing will begin promptly at 7 o'clock.

Christian church, Prof. O. S. Reed,

pastor—Services will be held in the

First Presbyterian church, morning and

evening. Subject for the evening "The

Missing Link." Sunday school, Brad-

shaw hall at 9:30 a. m., and Endeavor

6:30 p. m.

Services morning and evening will be

conducted by Reverend Huston at the

First M. E. church tomorrow.

On the River.

There was little business about the local wharf yesterday as only one boat passed up, and that the Virginia. Little freight was left here, and less was taken on for up stream towns.

Passed up—Sam Clark. Down—Nellie Walton.

The Lorena and Virginia will be down this evening, and a party of local people will make a Cincinnati trip on the latter boat.

The regular Sunday packets, Key-
stone State, Kanawha and Ben Hur, will be up.

Marks now 6.10.

The Bean Shooter.

Many complaints are now heard in reference to the small boy and his bean shooter. The lads don't care it seems where they shoot the pebbles, and as a result several windows have been broken of late.

HE LOST A FEW TOES

Dan Stevens Attempted to Board a Train.

ACCIDENT TO TIM MULLEN

A Circus Team Ran Away, and the Boy Received a Hard Fall Injuring His Back and Hip—A Pair of Distressing Mishaps to Small Boys Today.

Dan Stevens while attempting to jump on a morning freight train near the Wallace & Chatwynd pottery this morning missed his footing and fell. The train ran over his left leg, cut two toes off and badly injured his right foot. The patrol was called and he was taken to the office of the township trustees. His wounds were partially dressed by Doctor Moore. Later the boy was removed to the home of Mrs. Coulson, in Franklin street. Doctor Williams was called, who found it necessary to amputate another toe. Stevens is 16 years old, and came to this city two weeks ago from Leetonia, where he had been working on the farm of George Rice. His mother is dead, and his father, David Stevens, to a late hour could not be located, although it is said he works in the tin mill at Wellsville. An aunt is also in the city, but could not be found.

Two horses attached to the alligator wagon of the McCormick circus became frightened at a bicycle on Franklin street this afternoon and ran off. The driver, whose name could not be learned, did all in his power to check the speed of the team, but to no avail. A short distance below the railroad crossing the wagon ran into a trolley pole, broke it in half and also demolished the front of the wagon and turned it completely over. The horses got loose in some manner and were caught in Jethro by Charles Allison, who brought them back to the ball grounds.

Tim Mullen, who was on the seat with the driver at the time, was thrown from the wagon. He was knocked unconscious, remaining so for over an hour. After he was removed to a nearby grocery store a hasty examination developed the fact that his back was badly scratched, and his hip was bruised. He was removed to his home in Eighth street, and Doctor Hobbs was called. At a late hour he was resting easy, and will recover.

THREE PRISONERS.

Not Much Business About the City Building.

The jail now contains three offenders, and by this evening it is thought one or more of them will be released. The duties of janitor are being ably taken care of by James Cannon and the officials will be sorry when he leaves.

James Elwell, is still meditating why he is in the coop, but should have been liberated last evening if Tim Strain had put up more coin. Tim asked Officer Jennings if he would accept a dollar in payment for Elwell's fine, but as that individual had no power to act he was referred to the mayor. He didn't appear at the front office.

While the fire was in progress last night Harry Slater, a decorator at the Sebring plant, was dampened by a hose. He picked up an armful of stone, and began stoning three of the firemen. Officer Terrence and the patrol were nearby, and Harry was in the coop before he knew it. At the hearing this morning, he had little to say and the mayor taxed him for his fun.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to return thanks to the city fire department for the able and efficient way in which they put out the fire at our works last night. They are certainly gentlemen of the bravest character, and clear-headed experts in this line. We also thank our employees for valued aid in confining the fire to the destroyed buildings, and to the general public for their help and sympathy. *

BURFORD BROS. POTTERY COMPANY.

Smart Pupil.

Teacher—Can you tell me in what year Caesar invaded Britain?

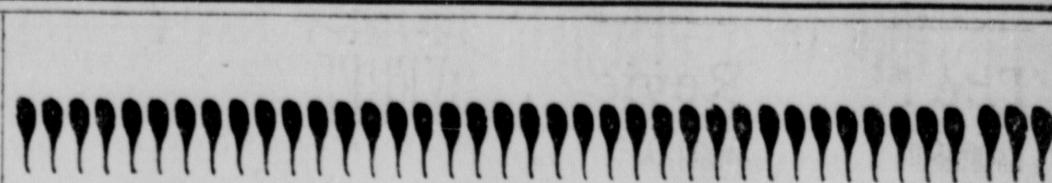
Pupil—Yes'm.

Teacher—What year was it?

Pupil—You can't expect me to answer two questions in succession. That question belongs to the next in the class.—Boston Transcript.

It is often said that Newcastle is the most drunken town for its size in England, but it does not follow that it is so. At any rate, the amount of crime does not support the oft repeated assertion—the libel, as many think, on the fair fame of the city.

Only 2 per cent of the Siberian runaways escape with their lives.



The Time Is Short.

The question of the hour is, are you in the market for the best line of clothing in America? We must sell this stock at some low price. We have a customer for our stock when reduced to a certain point.

We are nearing that point very rapidly therefore, we say again the time is short, and if you are needing a spring suit, now is your opportunity to purchase at less price than manufacturer's price. Remember all is for sale, stock, fixtures and lease. All must go quickly at some price, as we are positively retiring from the business, and anxious to do so as quickly as possible. We say you can get prices of us that no firm in the state of Ohio can offer. Don't delay. This is an important matter for you.

Mothers, bring your boys. Buy Suits for them at lowest prices ever named in the city.

See our stock of Hats and Furnishings.

GEO. C. MURPHY

One Price Clothier, Hatter
and Furnisher.

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Professor Sanor requested the board to pass upon the 23 diplomas that will

be given the graduates Friday next. It was granted.

The county teachers' institute was then granted the use of the central building to hold its day sessions in August. The evening sessions will be held in the Young Mens' Christian association auditorium.

Professor Sanor said there were several things the board should be acquainted with, but as time was short he will be heard Tuesday evening next.

The clerk was asked to make a report as to the estimated amount of money needed next term in order that it may be filed with the auditor by June 1.

A letter from General Lyon post was read. It requested the board to permit the children to take part in the Memorial day services. The request was granted. The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

After the adjournment the clerk gave out the following as moneys to be paid out by July 1: May salaries, \$2000; interest on bonds, \$1250; Janitors for May, \$317.25; for June, \$292.25; for July bonds, \$180; total \$4040.50.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services In the Various Places of Worship Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is Memorial Sunday, and the Grand Army, Woman's Relief corps and Sons of Veterans will attend services at the First Presbyterian church, where Prof. O. S. Reed, pastor of the Christian church, will deliver the sermon. His subject, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Special music has been prepared, and the church will be decorated in honor of the old soldiers.

In the afternoon services will be held in the Young Men's Christian association building, the address being made by Hon. W. W. Hole, of Salem. His subject will be "Memorial Stones and Their Significance." Jason H. Brookes will preside at the meeting, and a chorus of 30 voices and an orchestra in charge of Professor Harper will render the music. The program is as follows: "Star Spangled Banner".....Chorus Scripture reading.....Rev. J. C. Taggart, D. D.The Heavens Are Telling".....Chorus Prayer.....Rev. O. S. Reed "America".....Chorus and audience Introduction of speaker.....J. H. Brookes Address.....Hon. W. W. Hole "Battle Hymn of the Republic".....Chorus Prayer.....George L. Matheny Doxology. Benediction.

The services begin at 4 o'clock, and will take the place of the regular afternoon meeting.

The senior class of the high school will attend services at the First U. P. church tomorrow evening, Rev. J. C. Taggart, D. D., delivering the baccalaureate sermon, from the subject, "Life's Mission." In the morning Doctor Taggart will preach on "Jesus as a Man Superior to the Angels." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

African M. E. church, Rev. B. M. Carson, pastor—Love feast 10:30; Sabbath school 2 p. m.; communion 3 p. m.; special services for the Odd Fellows at 7:45.

Preaching at the Methodist Protestant church tomorrow morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45, by Reverend Wayne K. Stalmaker, of Pittsburg.

Second Presbyterian church, East End, Rev. A. D. McCulloch, pastor—Preaching, 8:00 p. m., Sabbath school, 10 a. m. The Endeavor meeting will be a special song and praise service to which all are cordially invited, particularly those who have no church home. Meeting will begin promptly at 7 o'clock.

Christian church, Prof. O. S. Reed, pastor—Services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, morning and evening. Subject for the evening "The Missing Link." Sunday school, Bradshaw hall at 9:30 a. m., and Endeavor 6:30 p. m.

Services morning and evening will be conducted by Reverend Huston at the First M. E. church tomorrow.

On the River.

There was little business about the local wharf yesterday as only one boat passed up, and that the Virginia. Little freight was left here, and less was taken on for up stream towns.

Passed up—Sam Clark. Down—Nellie Walton.

The Lorena and Virginia will be down this evening, and a party of local people will make a Cincinnati trip on the latter boat.

The regular Sunday packets, Key State, Kanawha and Ben Hur, will be up.

Marks now 6.10.

The Bean Shooter.

Many complaints are now heard in reference to the small boy and his bean shooter. The lads don't care it seems where they shoot the pebbles, and as a result several windows have been broken of late.

HE LOST A FEW TOES

Dan Stevens Attempted to Board a Train.

ACCIDENT TO TIM MULLEN

A Circus Team Ran Away, and the Boy Received a Hard Fall Injuring His Back and Hip—A Pair of Distressing Mishaps to Small Boys Today.

Dan Stevens while attempting to jump on a morning freight train near the Wallace & Chatwynd pottery this morning missed his footing and fell. The train ran over his left leg, cut two toes off and badly injured his right foot. The patrol was called and he was taken to the office of the township trustees. His wounds were partially dressed by Doctor Moore. Later the boy was removed to the home of Mrs. Coulson, in Franklin street. Doctor Williams was called, who found it necessary to amputate another toe. Stevens is 16 years old, and came to this city two weeks ago from Leetonia, where he had been working on the farm of George Rice. His mother is dead, and his father, David Stevens, to a late hour could not be located, although it is said he works in the tin mill at Wellsville. An aunt is also in the city, but could not be found.

Two horses attached to the alligator wagon of the McCormick circus became frightened at a bicycle on Franklin street this afternoon and ran off. The driver, whose name could not be learned, did all in his power to check the speed of the team, but to no avail. A short distance below the railroad crossing the wagon ran into a trolley pole, broke it in half and also demolished the front of the wagon and turned it completely over. The horses got loose in some manner and were caught in Jethro by Charles Allison, who brought them back to the ball grounds.

Tim Mullen, who was on the seat with the driver at the time, was thrown from the wagon. He was knocked unconscious, remaining so for over an hour. After he was removed to a nearby grocery store a hasty examination developed the fact that his back was badly scratched, and his hip was bruised. He was removed to his home in Eighth street, and Doctor Hobbs was called. At a late hour he was resting easy, and will recover.

THREE PRISONERS.

Not Much Business About the City Building.

The jail now contains three offenders, and by this evening it is thought one or more of them will be released. The duties of janitor are being ably taken care of by James Cannon and the officials will be sorry when he leaves.

James Elwell, is still meditating why he is in the coop, but should have been liberated last evening if Tim Strain had put up more coin. Tim asked Officer Jennings if he would accept a dollar in payment for Ewell's fine, but as that individual had no power to act he was referred to the mayor. He didn't appear at the front office.

While the fire was in progress last night Harry Slater, a decorator at the Sebring plant, was damped by a hose. He picked up an armful of stone, and began stoning three of the firemen. Officer Terrence and the patrol were nearby, and Harry was in the coop before he knew it. At the hearing this morning, he had little to say and the mayor taxed him for his fun.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to return thanks to the city fire department for the able and efficient way in which they put out the fire at our works last night. They are certainly gentlemen of the bravest character, and clear-headed experts in this line. We also thank our employees for valued aid in confining the fire to the destroyed buildings, and to the general public for their help and sympathy. *

BURFORD BROS. POTTERY COMPANY.

Smart Pupil.

Teacher—Can you tell me in what year Caesar invaded Britain?

Pupil—Yes'm.

Teacher—What year was it?

Pupil—You can't expect me to answer two questions in succession. That question belongs to the next in the class.—Boston Transcript.

It is often said that Newcastle is the most drunken town for its size in England, but it does not follow that it is so. At any rate, the amount of crime does not support the oft repeated assertion—the libel, as many think, on the fair fame of the city.

Only 2 per cent of the Siberian runaways escape with their lives.

The Time Is Short.

The question of the hour is, are you in the market for the best line of clothing in America? We must sell this stock at some low price. We have a customer for our stock when reduced to a certain point.

We are nearing that point very rapidly therefore, we say again the time is short, and if you are needing a spring suit, now is your opportunity to purchase at less price than manufacturer's price. Remember all is for sale, stock, fixtures and lease. All must go quickly at some price, as we are positively retiring from the business, and anxious to do so as quickly as possible. We say you can get prices of us that no firm in the state of Ohio can offer. Don't delay. This is an important matter for you.

Mothers, bring your boys. Buy Suits for them at lowest prices ever named in the city.

See our stock of Hats and Furnishings.

GEO. C. MURPHY

One Price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

PICTURE OF A PITCHER

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The first page of Sporting Life this week is graced by a very poor picture of Winnie Mercer. He is referred to as "one of the best pitchers in the league, the star pitcher of the Washington club, a hard and conscientious worker, and as companionable a young man as he is a good pitcher, and is very popular both on and off the field." He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and his right name is George Barclay Mercer, but since his baseball career opened he has used Winifred B. The article places his birthplace as Wheeling, but in truth he is an out and out Ohio boy.

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"Pete is a tiny little fellow and does not weigh more than 600 or 800 pounds, but I actually believe he would eat as many pounds of oats if he had access to them. The elephant house was dark one night, and I supposed every one of the animals was sound asleep, when my attention was attracted by a subdued, rasping noise, apparently coming from the farther end of the big herd. Instead of walking down in front of them all, I went around and came in at the other end. Hiding behind some bales of straw, I peered cautiously over to where the little rascal was chained, and there he was, carefully lifting his stake out of the ground. I saw in an instant that he had had the stake out before that time, for all he had to do was to lift it up and it came out. He slipped his foot chain down over the tapering end of the stake and was free.

"Across the room, distant perhaps 20 feet or more from his place, were piled some sacks of grain, containing about 100 pounds each. Picking up the foot chain very carefully with his trunk, so that it would not rattle or jangle upon the floor, he began the most delicate, sinuous, gliding motion across the space that separated him from the grain I ever saw, and I never imagined an elephant could go so quietly. I crouched behind the bales of straw, afraid to move for fear he would hear me and stop.

"On he went, cautiously, slowly, but steadily, until he was within reaching distance of the sacked grain. Then he laid the chain down and picked up a bag of oats with his trunk. His journey back to the herd, 20 feet away, was performed even more cautiously than had been his advance, for he had to drag the chain without making a noise. All the time he held the sack of grain tightly in his trunk, and his mouth must have watered when he thought of the feast he was going to have. He reached the herd at last and went up to great big Babylon, who stood like a bronze statue, her massive sides looming up like the sides of a house in the gloom. Pete stopped, and Babylon, whom I had imagined fast asleep, took the oats. They got into the bag in a jiffy and then began a feast. Pete filled his mouth and munched away like a man eating dry crackers on a wager. He knew that his big companion in crime would get the most of the oats if he lost any time. Babylon put away almost half the oats at the first jump out of the box, and poor little Pete, with his mouth full, looked at her with his watery little eyes, as much as to say, 'Oh, what a hog!' and gulped the oats down his little throat at the risk of choking to death.

"I thought it was about time to make a noise, just to disconcert them. I had seen enough to assure me that a hostler who had been discharged hadn't been instrumental in the disappearance of divers and sundry bags of oats, and, as I walked around toward the other end of the elephant house, I wondered what I should do to punish the thieves. The big one had had a painful operation performed a few months before, and I thought that any sight of the instruments that had been used at that time would give her a good fright. When I had reached my own sleeping room, I purposely made a noise and heard the shuffling sounds of sly little Pete as he shambled back to his place. He picked his stake up, put it down in the ground, and would have put it through the ring in the chain if he had had time. When I came along, he was leaning against the wall asleep. I gave him a gentle prod, and he awakened suddenly, with that sleepy stare that a person has when awakened from slumber. But he soon knew that I was on to him, for, when I ordered him to open his mouth, he didn't want to do it. He finally obeyed, and there were the oats. His mouth was jammed full of them. I didn't do anything to him, but walked over to big Babylon. She was his partner in crime, but she was playing possum too.

"I had a good deal of trouble to wake her up and more to make her open her mouth. Much to her chagrin, I imagine, it was full of oats, and she had the empty sack closely rolled up and packed in with them. She was sheepish and ashamed, I assure you, if ever an elephant put on that expression. To punish her I ordered her to sit down and open her mouth and made a motion as if to pass a great pair of forceps into it, which had been used during the operation I referred to. She shut her mouth and cried like a baby, and was so thoroughly frightened that she never trespassed again. But that sly little Pete—why, he is more trouble than the entire herd, and he just gets loose whenever he wants to."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women as Soldiers.

"I do not see," said a clever woman, "why the newspapers should feel called upon to poke fun at the new law in Col-

orado which permits women to serve in the state militia. In time of battle woman is just as necessary as man. Just wearing a uniform and shooting a gun are not all that constitute a soldier. What about woman's place in the hospitals during time of war? Does it not require a brave heart and a strong nerve to wait on the wounded or dying? Is not a woman a soldier who can assist the surgeon as he amputates a limb or binds a fractured bone? Are not the Red Cross nurses soldiers? It seems to me that a woman will make just as good a soldier as a man and always find her place in time of war."

LAFITTE THE PIRATE.

NEW VERSION OF THE STORY TOLD BY Galveston Oysterman.

Galveston island, Texas, is very proud of Lafitte, the pirate. Indeed, his fame, like that of Captain Kidd, grows greater with every year. Out on the island, a few miles from the city, is a grove known as Lafitte's grove. A number of wind bent trees encircle a dancing pavilion and are surrounded with a choice collection of oyster shells and tin cans. The elderly woman of the party, her old fashioned curls bobbing hysterically, hurried to a native who was placidly wrestling with a half dozen bushels of oysters.

"Say, mister, who was this Lafitte that they talk about?" she began, notebook in hand.

"Well, lady, he was a powerful big man. I don't know all the rights of the matter, but somehow he had the habit of jerkin' folks' money away from 'em, and once in a while he brought a lot of it here to the island and buried it."

"Is there any buried here in the grove?"

"No, lady. This grove was just a gathering place for 'em—Lafitte and his crew. They used to come here o' nights an bring their booty which they had gathered from ships pirated an robbed. They divided it up, an each man got his share, an then they had a kind o' war dance around any victims the had brought in before killin' 'em."

"How horrible!"

"Yes, it was terrible, lady, but that was not a circumstance to the things th' chief pirate used to do. One time when there was a big party in one of the rich houses on the island he an his crew suddenly appeared in the ballroom. They drove everybody outdoors except the women an made them dance with 'em. Then they went to the dinin' room an had a big feast, endin' with carrying off all the silver in the house."

"That is very interesting," making more notes.

"Yes, 'm," with a placid face. "But there's worse yet to come. Once a man refused to give up his pocketbook to Lafitte, an th' pirate took him an tied him by the waist to the stern of the pirate boat an dragged him for a mile through the sea. By that time he was ready to give up."

"Did the pirate get the pocketbook?"

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"Yes'm, an they stuck his head on a pole, where they kept it for ten days an nights. Then they brought it here an buried it in this grove, an he haunts this part of the island every dark night, yellin' an screeching awful."

The listener shuddered and made some more notes, but the oysterman went placidly on with his work, unconscious apparently of the effect his marvelous interpretation of history had caused. If Lafitte had not already haunted the grove, he surely ought to have done so after so strange a perversion of his biography.—New York Post.

Sir Walter Scott's First Brief.

Sir Walter Scott had his share of curious experiences shortly after being called to the bar. His first appearance as counsel in a criminal court was at Jedburg assizes in 1798, when he successfully defended a veteran poacher. "You're a lucky scoundrel," Scott whispered to his client when the verdict was given.

"I'm just of your mind," returned the latter, "and I'll send you a maukin"—namely, a hare—"the morn, man." Lockhart, who narrates the incident, fails to add whether the "maukin" duly reached Scott, but no doubt it did.

On another occasion Scott was less successful in his defense of a housebreaker, but the culprit, grateful for his counsel's exertions, gave him, in lieu of the orthodox fee, which he was unable to pay, this piece of advice, to the value of which he (the housebreaker) could professionally attest: First, never to have a large watchdog out of doors, but to keep a little yelping terrier within, and, secondly, to put no trust in nice, clever, gin-crack locks, but to pin his faith to a huge old heavy one with a rusty key. Scott long remembered this incident, and 30 years later, at a judges' dinner at Jedburg, he recalled it in this impromptu rhyme:

"Yelping terrier, rusty key,
Was Walter Scott's best Jeddart fee."

—Westminster Gazette.

Necessarily So.

Mand—Is life worth the living? Ah, that is a great conundrum!

Cynicus—Yes. We all have to give it up.—Brooklyn Life.

Girls and Boys

Save the Trade-Marks
of

Jersey Coffee

(In One-Pound Packages)

and get a

Present Free.

Ask your

Grocer

for our new

Premium List

or write us.

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Roasters,

DAYTON, OHIO.

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N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.
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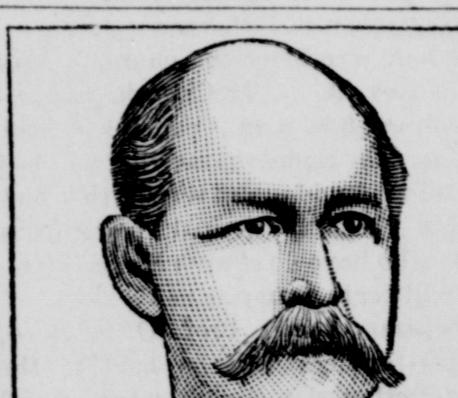
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Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00

Shoes are the productions of skilled

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Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 Boys

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf, French

Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc.

grated to correspond with prices of the shoes.

If dealer cannot supply you, write

Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

SOLD BY

J. R. WARNER & CO.

HOXSIE'S CROUP CURE.

The great homeopathic remedy for the certain cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. It is the one and only preventative of

Diphtheria and Pneumonia.

This wonderful remedy does not temporize with disease, but

Strikes at the Root

and destroys every trace of it with a few

doses. For children it is invaluable, as it is

pleasant to take, does not contain opium in

any form, and will not nauseate. Price 50

cents.

A. P. HOXSIE, Mfr., Buffalo, N.Y.

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orado which permits women to serve in the state militia. In time of battle woman is just as necessary as man. Just wearing a uniform and shooting a gun are not all that constitute a soldier. What about woman's place in the hospitals during time of war? Does it not require a brave heart and a strong nerve to wait on the wounded or dying? Is not a woman a soldier who can assist the surgeon as he amputates a limb or binds a fractured bone? Are not the Red Cross nurses soldiers? It seems to me that a woman will make just as good a soldier as a man and always find her place in time of war."

LAFITTE THE PIRATE.

New Version of the Story Told by Galveston Oystermen.

Galveston island, Texas, is very proud of Lafitte, the pirate. Indeed, his fame, like that of Captain Kidd, grows greater with every year. Out on the island, a few miles from the city, is a grove known as Lafitte's grove. A number of wind bent trees encircle a dancing pavilion and are surrounded with a choice collection of oyster shells and tin cans. The elderly woman of the party, her old fashioned curls bobbing hysterically, hurried to a native who was placidly wrestling with a half dozen bushels of oysters.

"Say, mister, who was this Lafitte that they talk about?" she began, notebook in hand.

"Well, lady, he was a powerful big man. I don't know all the rights of the matter, but somehow he had the habit of jerkin' folks' money away from 'em, and once in a while he brought a lot of it here to the island and buried it."

"Is there any buried here in the grove?"

"No, lady. This grove was just a gathering place for 'em—Lafitte and his crew. They used to come here o' nights an bring their booty which they had gathered from ships pirated an robbed. They divided it up, an each man got his share, an then they had a kind o' war dance around any victims the had brought in before killin' 'em."

"How horrible!"

"Yes, it was terrible, lady, but that was not a circumstance to the things' chief pirate used to do. One time when there was a big party in one of the rich houses on the island he an his crew suddenly appeared in the ballroom. They drove everybody outdoors except the women an made them dance with 'em. Then they went to the dinin' room an had a big feast, endin' with carrying off all the silver in the house."

"That is very interesting," making more notes.

"Yes, 'm," with a placid face. "But there's worse yet to come. Once a man refused to give up his pocketbook to Lafitte, an th' pirate took him an tied him by the waist to the stern of the pirate boat an dragged him for a mile through the sea. By that time he was ready to give up."

"Did the pirate get the pocketbook?"

"Yes, 'm, the man was dead. But the end come at last, ma'am. One day the other pirates did not like the way Lafitte did things, an they rebelled on him. They murdered him in his bunk one night when he was asleep."

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Sir Walter Scott's First Brief.

Sir Walter Scott had his share of curious experiences shortly after being called to the bar. His first appearance as counsel in a criminal court was at Jedburgh assizes in 1793, when he successfully defended a veteran poacher. "You're a lucky scoundrel," Scott whispered to his client when the verdict was given.

"I'm just of your mind," returned the latter, "and I'll send you a maulkin"—namely, a hare—"the morn, man." Lockhart, who narrates the incident, omits to add whether the "maulkin" duly reached Scott, but no doubt it did.

On another occasion Scott was less successful in his defense of a housebreaker, but the culprit, grateful for his counsel's exertions, gave him, in lieu of the orthodox fee, which he was unable to pay, this piece of advice, to the value of which he (the housebreaker) could professionally attest: First, never to have a large watchdog out of doors, but to keep a little yelping terrier within, and, secondly, to put no trust in nice, clever, gimcrack locks, but to pin his faith to a huge old heavy one with a rusty key. Scott long remembered this incident, and 30 years later, at a judges' dinner at Jedburgh, he recalled it in this impromptu rhyme:

"Yelping terrier, rusty key,
Was Walter Scott's best Jeddart fee."

—Westminster Gazette.

Necessarily So.

Mand—Is life worth the living? Ah,

that is a great conundrum!

Cynicus—Yes. We all have to give it up.—Brooklyn Life.

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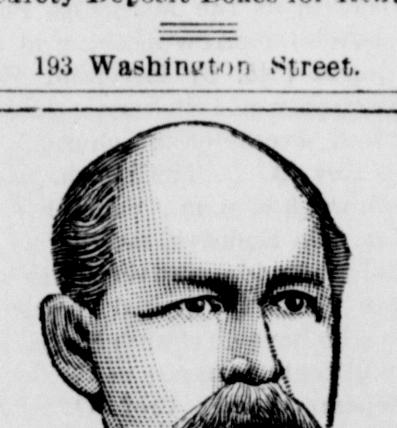
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Resolve, That we cherish the memory of a man whose nature was the embodiment of good fellowship and whose disposition was candid and jovial.

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The American Negro.

The typical negro tenant arrives at a new home in a mule wagon or ox cart with a bundle of rags, a frying pan and a covey of children, and he stays with a landlord who may have saved him from destitution by advancing provisions and dry goods only so long as the caprice of the hour dictates. Landowners who have sunk into financial ruin by mortgaging their property have nearly always been dragged into the slough by the effort to help their negroes out of it. The crop made by the average negro farmer is subject to many contingencies besides those of the weather. He does not hesitate to leave his field at the most critical season if pleasure calls him. "Big meetings" he never can resist, and these take place during the important agricultural months of July and August, first at one church and then at another.

After the mules have been working hard all the week in this busy season they are often driven from 10 to 15 miles on Sundays, carrying wagon loads of men, women and children, long bright ribbons flying out from the heads of the female members of the family, whose hair has been tightly plaited and bound with cords during the week in order to produce a holiday sensation in an ample psyche knot at the back and a bushelike roundness in front. They appear in fancy waists and big sleeves and regale themselves and their friends with a dinner of fried chicken, cake and watermelons after the meeting, rags being good enough to wear, hoecake and bacon being good enough to eat, during the week. Like his African ancestors, the American negro is miserable without jollifications and feastings. If he can have them, he will do a hard job of work between times.—Francis Albert Doughty in Lippincott's.

The Silkworm.

We owe the introduction of the silkworm into Europe to sticks.

Silk was produced in the east, practically solely in China. When Christian missionaries penetrated into that strange land, they heard much about silkworm breeding and the manufacture of silk, but although they longed to make use of such profitable knowledge in their own countries they were not able to do so, for the Chinese guarded their valued silk industry with the most vigilant jealousy.

To attempt the removal of the caterpillars or eggs across the nation's border meant death by horrible torture.

Daring adventurers there were, but they met terrible fates. The prize was a great one, however, and men persevered.

The popes at Rome offered large rewards to any one who could bring them the much coveted tiny eggs. Two pilgrims at last succeeded in doing so. They made a very small cavity in their long staves, concealing therein a few eggs. These ragged and dirty wayfarers awakened but little curiosity, being regrettably docile to all formalities of searching.

They trudged on cautiously to Rome. Then they felt safe and laid their sticks, with their priceless treasures, at the feet of the pontiff. From those few eggs the silk industry was established in Europe.—Strand Magazine.

Charity In Judging Character.

Hasty judgment of the actions of others is dangerous and often unjust. We measure too much by some superficial appearance and condemn hastily, when, if we but knew and understood the motives and reasons, we would warmly approve. We sometimes say of some one, "That pain, sorrow or loss has not deeply affected him." But we do not know.

It is like the death of a few of the soldiers in front of a regiment. The broken ranks close up again into the solid phalanx, and the loss is not apparent. There may be no disorganization, no surrender, no craving for pity, no display of despair. It is like the calm, dazzling play of the waves warmed by the morning's sun after a night of storm and disaster. There is no sign of the wreck. The tide has carried the debris away far out on the ocean; the treacherous water has swallowed all signs and tokens of the night's awful work. We see only the fairness of the morning, not the suffering of the night.

Let us be charitable in our judgment and condemn not when we do not know.—William George Jordan in Ladies' Home Journal.

Sleep.

"A man receives a certain term of life," Nikola Tesla said recently, "so many hours to pass on this earth—I mean hours when he is alive, awake. I do not count the hours when he is sleeping. I do not believe they are, strictly speaking, included in his term of life.

When a man really lives, he is dying hour by hour, but when he sleeps he is accumulating vital forces which will make him go on living. In other words, in measuring out our dole of hours to each one of us, the great timekeeper stops his count while we are sleeping. Therefore the longer a man sleeps the longer he will remain on earth."

Greek Fire.

Greek fire, which had several other names—wild fire, liquid fire, wet fire and fire rain—descriptive of its destructiveness, is said to have been the most destructive engine of war previous to gunpowder. Discovered by Callinicus, a Syrian, it was first used in the siege of Constantinople, 673-678, and at Mecca, 690.

POPULAR TRADITION.

INSTANCES WHERE IT WAS FOUNDED ON HISTORICAL FACT.

The Missionary and the Old Stone Bench.

The Tradition of the Samothracians About the Black Sea—Key to the Wicked Earl's Treasure.

There was once an energetic and strong minded missionary in the south seas, who took a great deal of interest in the folklore of the island where he dwelt. After years of study he made up his mind for good and all that there was not a particle of fact in the legends professing to be historic which he had laboriously gathered. In distrust at his own credulity, unwilling to let people know what a fool he had been, he tossed his whole collection into the fire. Some days afterward there was a terrific hurricane. The islanders had told him that once upon a time long ago a certain famous chieftain used to sit on a stone bench beneath a tree which grew close to the mission house. That bench had disappeared, no one knew when or how, but in the days of heat-thunder they used to place offerings to the spirit of the old chief near the spot where it had stood. When the missionary sallied out on the morning after the storm, the first object he noticed was this tree overthrown—and in the midst of its upturned roots hung a stone bench.

The reverend gentleman—Whiting was his name, if we remember right—stood in a maze. The legend was true, then. Examination proved beyond a doubt that the bench had rested against the bole of the tree in some distant age, for there was no trace of an incision. The wood had grown smoothly round and over it. So far as he could roughly compute, four centuries must have passed since it stood outside the trunk. For that time the islanders had preserved the memory of a circumstance so trifling, for to question that this was the bench they assigned to their mythic hero would have been silly. And then the good man mourned his haste. He had destroyed the patient labor of years because he would not credit the accounts of grave events given in all seriousness by members of his flock, and it proved that they were trustworthy even on such a detail as the personal habits of a man who died 400 years ago.

The story is one to be borne in mind by all students of folklore and of that early stage in human annals which is based upon tradition. But it does not follow that Mr. Whiting had good cause to lament his burned manuscripts if he valued them only for the records of events they might contain. That there are particles of fact in the most grotesque of these legends, which profess to be historic, we find more and more reason to believe as our knowledge widens, but it is rarely possible to sift them from the mass of poetic nonsense. Savages everywhere keep the memory of startling incidents which occurred, as we learn by internal evidence, an indefinite number of ages ago.

Geologists recognize that the Black sea was once a lake, with no outlet toward the Mediterranean. They incline to think or believe that it escaped through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shortly after the glacial period. But Diodorus Siculus mentions a tradition of the Samothracians exactly agreeing with this account, which learned men of the day have framed upon the teaching of science. Did the Samothracians exist in the glacial period? They say that when the Black sea broke its barriers at last all their country was drowned—that was the Samothracian flood. And it is evident enough that such must have been the result of the cataclysm. There is a passage in Pinard also which some commentators interpret as an allusion to the same prodigious event.

Traditions of the mammoth are so general and so vigorous in the extreme north of America that savants of reputation are not unwilling to admit the possibility that it survived 200 years ago, and others who have no scientific reputation to hazard go very much further. Very small details are preserved by the popular memory sometimes. When the wizard Earl of Foulis was carried off to be boiled alive as the only means of killing him, tradition reported that he threw away the key of his treasure chamber. It could never be found. But less than 60 years ago schoolboys playing in the haunted ruins unearthed a great key which might very well have been tossed through the airhole of a dungeon opening—the point is significant—beside the road along which the wicked earl was hurried. Many cases might be cited where even antique stories of buried treasure have been proved true. A notable one is told by the worthy Dr. Plot in his history of Herefordshire. Bransel castle had a specially fine tale of this sort, alleging that a king's crown was sunk in the moat. In 1650 a cottager named Tailer, planting a hedge along the moat to protect his children, found a crown set with diamonds. He sold it to a jeweler at Gloucester for £37. The jeweler transferred it to a Lombard street goldsmith at a great profit, and he sold the diamonds alone for £1,500.—London Standard.

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Nearly half of the life insurance carried in Illinois is in the fraternal societies.

A Pretty Resort.

A sojourn at Winona Assembly Grounds at Eagle Lake, Ind., near Warsaw, on the Fort Wayne route, will prove a pleasant summer outing. This delightful resort is the site of the youngest of the Chautauqua assemblies, and its attractions combine facilities for recreation, entertainment, instruction and devotion.

Eagle Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by several hundred acres of romantic woodland which covers one stretch of nearly two miles. The lake affords opportunity for aquatic pastimes, the boating, bathing and fishing being excellent. In addition to numerous row-boats there are several pleasure steamers on the lake.

The shady grounds are occupied by many pretty cottages and summer homes of persons who annually enjoy the beauties of the place, strengthening body in the invigorating atmosphere and enriching the mind by the special advantages the summer school offers.

A fine park has been laid out on the shore of the lake. A large auditorium, amphitheatre, college halls, hotels and restaurant have also been constructed on the grounds for the accommodation of visitors. There is also a race track and space set aside for out-door athletic sports.

In addition to the Presbyterian General Assembly which will be in session on the Assembly Grounds from May 20 to June 2, a number of other large meetings will be held on the grounds during the summer of 1897, including the Indiana State Sunday School Convention, Western Association of Writers, Indiana State, W. C. T. U., Indiana Y. M. C. A., Encampment, National Medical Society, Boys' Brigade, and Indiana State Christian Endeavor Convention.

Excursion tickets to Eagle Lake will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines during the summer season. Details regarding rates, time of trains, etc., may be ascertained by addressing the nearest passenger or ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, or by applying to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. Full information concerning the Assembly and Summer School, cost of entertainment, etc., may be secured upon application to Secretary Sol. C. Dickey, Eagle Lake, Ind.

New Entrance to New York.

All are convenient locations; Cortlandt street and Desbrosses street, in the downtown district, and Twenty-third street in the uptown district. The latter entrance will be formally opened May 16, when two new, commodious ferryboats, double-deckers, constructed especially for the Pennsylvania lines and furnished and fitted in up-to-date style, will be placed in service between the Jersey City station and Twenty-third street, connecting with all inbound and outbound trains over the Pennsylvania system, the same as the boats running between that station and Cortlandt street, which will also continue in the service.

The Pennsylvania lines' three entrances into New York enable passengers to quickly reach the business portion of the lower end of the city, as well as the hotels and business blocks in the very heart of the great metropolis. The ride across the river is a delightful and refreshing termination to an enjoyable trip. All through trains from the west, over the Pennsylvania lines, land passengers in New York between 9:30 a. m., and 9:30 p. m., treating them to a grand view of the city's water front; its extensive docks where at almost any time may be seen ships of many nations. The wonderful panorama gives visitors a slight idea of the magnitude of New York. The new Twenty-third street ferry line is particularly noteworthy in this respect.

Summer Outing.

The principal places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic ocean in the Alleghenies, the Adirondacks, Catskills, and mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan and the northwest, may be readily reached over the Pennsylvania lines.

Special information regarding the leading resorts and the advantages enjoyed in journeying to them over the Pennsylvania route has been compiled and printed in convenient form. The matter is profusely illustrated with photographic reproductions of seashore scenes and includes views at Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and other resorts along the Atlantic coast; also of Cresson, Bedford Springs, and romantic mountain retreats, and of Petoskey, Mackinac, and the summer havens in Michigan and the northwest.

Persons contemplating summer outing trips will find it a valuable guide in shaping preliminaries. Copies may be obtained by addressing D. C. MacWatters, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

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| Rochester | " | 7 00 | 2 15 | 5 50 | 11 50 | 8 22 |
| Beaver | " | 7 05 | 2 20 | 5 55 | 11 55 | 8 27 |
| Vanport | " | 7 09 | 2 25 | 5 58 | 11 58 | 8 32 |
| Industry | " | 7 20 | 2 35 | 6 00 | 12 10 | 8 42 |
| Cooks Ferry | " | 7 23 | 2 40 | 6 07 | 12 20 | 8 55 |
| Smiths Ferry | " | 7 35 | 2 46 | 6 15 | 12 30 | 9 05 |
| East Liverpool | " | 7 46 | 2 49 | 6 15 | 12 40 | 9 15 |
| Wellsboro | ar | 7 58 | 2 55 | 6 35 | 12 40 | 9 15 |
| Wellsboro | lv | 8 05 | 3 05 | 6 12 | 12 45 | |
| Wellsboro | Shop | " | 8 09 | 6 15 | 12 50 | |
| Yellow Creek | " | 8 15 | 6 20 | 7 11 | 12 55 | |
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The American Negro.

The typical negro tenant arrives at a new home in a mule wagon or ox cart with a bundle of rags, a frying pan and a covey of children, and he stays with a landlord who may have saved him from destitution by advancing provisions and dry goods only so long as the caprice of the hour dictates. Landowners who have sunk into financial ruin by mortgaging their property have nearly always been dragged into the slough by the effort to help their negroes out of it. The crop made by the average negro farmer is subject to many contingencies besides those of the weather. He does not hesitate to leave his field at the most critical season if pleasure calls him. "Big meetings" he never can resist, and these take place during the important agricultural months of July and August, first at one church and then at another.

After the mules have been working hard all the week in this busy season they are often driven from 10 to 15 miles on Sundays, carrying wagon loads of men, women and children, long bright ribbons flying out from the heads of the female members of the family, whose hair has been tightly plaited and bound with cords during the week in order to produce a holiday sensation in an ample psyche knot at the back and a bushellike roundness in front. They appear in fancy waists and big sleeves and regale themselves and their friends with a dinner of fried chicken, cake and watermelons after the meeting, rags being good enough to wear, hoe-cake and bacon being good enough to eat, during the week. Like his African ancestors, the American negro is miserable without jollifications and feastings. If he can have them, he will do a hard job of work between times.—Francis Albert Doughty in Lippincott's.

The Silkworm.

We owe the introduction of the silkworm into Europe to sticks.

Silk was produced in the east, practically solely in China. When Christian missionaries penetrated into that strange land, they heard much about silkworm breeding and the manufacture of silk, but although they longed to make use of such profitable knowledge in their own countries they were not able to do so, for the Chinese guarded their valuable silk industry with the most vigilant jealousy.

To attempt the removal of the caterpillars or eggs across the nation's border meant death by horrible torture. Daring adventurers there were, but they met terrible fates. The prize was a great one, however, and men persevered.

The popes at Rome offered large rewards to any one who could bring them the much coveted tiny eggs. Two pilgrims at last succeeded in doing so. They made a very small cavity in their long staves, concealing therein a few eggs. These ragged and dirty wayfarers awakened but little curiosity, being resignedly docile to all formalities of searching.

They trudged on cautiously to Rome. Then they felt safe and laid their sticks, with their priceless treasures, at the feet of the pontiff. From those few eggs the silk industry was established in Europe.—Strand Magazine.

Charity In Judging Character.

Hasty judgment of the actions of others is dangerous and often unjust. We measure too much by some superficial appearance and condemn hastily, when, if we but knew and understood the motives and reasons, we would warmly approve. We sometimes say of some one, "That pain, sorrow or loss has not deeply affected him." But we do not know. It is like the death of a few of the soldiers in front of a regiment. The broken ranks close up again into the solid phalanx, and the loss is not apparent. There may be no disorganization, no surrender, no craving for pity, no display of despair. It is like the calm, dazzling play of the waves warmed by the morning's sun after a night of storm and disaster. There is no sign of the wreck. The tide has carried the debris away far out on the ocean; the treacherous water has swallowed all signs and tokens of the night's awful work. We see only the fairness of the morning, not the suffering of the night.

Let us be charitable in our judgment and condemn not when we do not know.

—William George Jordan in Ladies' Home Journal.

Sleep.

"A man receives a certain term of life," Nikola Tesla said recently, "so many hours to pass on this earth—I mean hours when he is alive, awake. I do not count the hours when he is sleeping. I do not believe they are, strictly speaking, included in his term of life. When a man really lives, he is dying hour by hour, but when he sleeps he is accumulating vital forces which will make him go on living. In other words, in measuring out our due of hours to each one of us, the great timekeeper stops his count while we are sleeping. Therefore the longer a man sleeps the longer he will remain on earth."

Greek Fire.

Greek fire, which had several other names—wild fire, liquid fire, wet fire and fire rain—descriptive of its destructiveness, is said to have been the most destructive engine of war previous to gunpowder. Discovered by Callinicus, a Syrian, it was first used in the siege of Constantinople, 673-678, and at Mecca, 690.

POPULAR TRADITION.

INSTANCES WHERE IT WAS FOUNDED ON HISTORICAL FACT.

The Missionary and the Old Stone Bench. The Tradition of the Samothracians About the Black Sea—Key to the Wicked Earl's Treasure.

There was once an energetic and strong minded missionary in the south seas, who took a great deal of interest in the folklore of the island where he dwelt. After years of study he made up his mind for good and all that there was not a particle of fact in the legends professing to be historic which he had laboriously gathered. In distrust at his own credulity, unwilling to let people know what a fool he had been, he tossed his whole collection into the fire. Some days afterward there was a terrific hurricane. The islanders had told him that once upon a time long ago a certain famous chieftain used to sit on a stone bench beneath a tree which grew close to the mission house. That bench had disappeared, no one knew when or how, but in the days of heat when they used to place offerings to the spirit of the old chief near the spot where it had stood. When the missionary salied out on the morning after the storm, the first object he noticed was this tree overthrown—and in the midst of its upturned roots hung a stone bench.

The reverend gentleman—Whiting was his name, if we remember right—stood in a maze. The legend was true, then. Examination proved beyond a doubt that the bench had rested against the bole of the tree in some distant age, for there was no trace of an incision. The wood had grown smoothly round and over it. So far as he could roughly compute, four centuries must have passed since it stood outside the trunk. For that time the islanders had preserved the memory of a circumstance so trifling, for to question that this was the bench they assigned to their mythic hero would have been silly. And then the good man mourned his haste. He had destroyed the patient labor of years because he would not credit the accounts of grave events given in all seriousness by members of his flock, and it proved that they were trustworthy even on such a detail as the personal habits of a man who died 400 years ago.

The story is one to be borne in mind by all students of folklore and of that early stage in human annals which is based upon tradition. But it does not follow that Mr. Whiting had good cause to lament his burned manuscripts if he valued them only for the records of events they might contain. That there are particles of fact in the most grotesque of these legends, which profess to be historic, we find more and more reason to believe as our knowledge widens, but it is rarely possible to sift them from the mass of poetic nonsense. Sayings everywhere keep the memory of startling incidents which occurred, as we learn by internal evidence, an indefinite number of ages ago.

Geologists recognize that the Black sea was once a lake, with no outlet toward the Mediterranean. They incline to think or believe that it escaped through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shortly after the glacial period. But Diodorus Siculus mentions a tradition of the Samothracians exactly agreeing with this account, which learned men of the day have framed upon the teaching of science. Did the Samothracians exist in the glacial period? They say that when the Black sea broke its barriers at last all their country was drowned—that was the Samothracian flood. And it is evident enough that such must have been the result of the cataclysm. There is a passage in Pindar also which some commentators interpret as an allusion to the same prodigious event.

Traditions of the mammoth are so general and so vigorous in the extreme north of America that savants of reputation are not unwilling to admit the possibility that it survived 200 years ago, and others who have no scientific reputation to hazard go very much further. Very small details are preserved by the popular memory sometimes.

When the wizard Earl of Foulis was carried off to be boiled alive as the only means of killing him, tradition reported that he threw away the key of his treasure chamber. It could never be found.

But less than 60 years ago schoolboys playing in the haunted ruins unearthed a great key which might very well have been tossed through the airhole of a dungeon opening—the point is significant—beside the road along which the wicked earl was hurried. Many cases might be cited where even antique stories of buried treasure have been proved true. A notable one is told by the worthy Dr. Plot in his history of Herefordshire. Bransel castle had a specially fine tale of this sort, alleging that a king's crown was sunk in the moat. In 1650 a cottager named Toller, planting a hedge along the moat to protect his children, found a crown set with diamonds. He sold it to a jeweler at Gloucester for £37. The jeweler transferred it to a Lombard street goldsmith at a great profit, and he sold the diamonds alone for £1,500.—London Standard.

Nearly half of the life insurance carried in Illinois is in the fraternal societies.

A Pretty Resort.

A sojourn at Winona Assembly Grounds at Eagle Lake, Ind., near Warsaw, on the Fort Wayne route, will prove a pleasant summer outing. This delightful resort is the site of the youngest of the Chautauqua assemblies, and its attractions combine facilities for recreation, entertainment, instruction and devotion.

Eagle Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by several hundred acres of romantic woodland which covers one stretch of nearly two miles. The lake affords opportunity for aquatic pastimes, the boating, bathing and fishing being excellent. In addition to numerous row-boats there are several pleasure steamers on the lake.

The shady grounds are occupied by many pretty cottages and summer homes of persons who annually enjoy the beauties of the place, strengthening body in the invigorating atmosphere and enriching the mind by the special advantages the summer school offers.

A fine park has been laid out on the shore of the lake. A large auditorium, amphitheatre, college halls, hotels and restaurant have also been constructed on the grounds for the accommodation of visitors. There is also a race track and space set aside for out-door athletic sports.

In addition to the Presbyterian General Assembly which will be in session on the Assembly Grounds from May 20 to June 2, a number of other large meetings will be held on the grounds during the summer of 1897, including the Indiana State Sunday School Convention, Western Association of Writers, Indiana State, W. C. T. U., Indiana Y. M. C. A., Encampment, National Medical Society, Boys' Brigade, and Indiana State Christian Endeavor Convention.

Excursion tickets to Eagle Lake will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines during the summer season. Details regarding rates, time of trains, etc., may be ascertained by addressing the nearest passenger or ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, or by applying to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. Full information concerning the Assembly and Summer School, cost of entertainment, etc., may be secured upon application to Secretary Sol. C. Dickey, Eagle Lake, Ind.

New Entrance to New York.

All are convenient locations; Cortlandt street and Desbrosses street, in the downtown district, and Twenty-third street in the uptown district. The latter entrance will be formally opened May 16, when two new, commodious ferryboats, double-deckers, constructed especially for the Pennsylvania lines and furnished and fitted in up-to-date style, will be placed in service between the Jersey City station and Twenty-third street, connecting with all inbound and outbound trains over the Pennsylvania system, the same as the boats running between that station and Cortlandt street and Desbrosses street, which will also continue in the service.

The Pennsylvania lines' three entrances into New York enable passengers to quickly reach the business portion in the lower end of the city, as well as the hotels and business blocks in the very heart of the great metropolis. The ride across the river is a delightful and refreshing termination to an enjoyable trip. All through trains from the west, over the Pennsylvania lines, land passengers in New York between 9:30 a. m., and 9:30 p. m., treating them to a grand view of the city's water front; its extensive docks where at almost any time may be seen ships of many nations. The wonderful panorama gives visitors a slight idea of the magnitude of New York. The new Twenty-third street ferry line is particularly noteworthy in this respect.

Summer Outing.

The principal places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic ocean in the Alleghenies, the Adirondacks, Catskills, and mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan and the northwest, may be readily reached over the Pennsylvania lines.

Special information regarding the leading resorts and the advantages enjoyed in journeying to them over the Pennsylvania route has been compiled and printed in convenient form. The matter is profusely illustrated with photographic reproductions of seashore scenes and includes views at Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and other resorts along the Atlantic coast; also of Cresson, Bedford Springs, and romantic mountain retreats, and of Petoskey, Mackinac, and the summer havens in Michigan and the northwest.

Persons contemplating summer outings will find it a valuable guide in shaping preliminaries. Copies may be obtained by addressing D. C. MacWatters, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

| Westward. | 3:35 | 3:37 | 3:39 | 3:41 | 3:59 |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| AM | PM | PM | PM | AM | PM |
| Pittsburgh | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Rochester | 7:00 | 2:15 | 2:30 | 11:00 | 12:00 |
| Beaver | 7:05 | 2:20 | 2:35 | 11:55 | 12:27 |
| Vanport | 7:09 | 2:23 | 2:38 | 12:03 | 12:32 |
| Industry | 7:20 | 2:30 | 2:45 | 12:10 | 12:40 |
| Cooks Ferry | 7:23 | 2:33 | 2:48 | 12:11 | 12:45 |
| Smiths Ferry | 7:25 | 2:35 | 2:48 | 12:12 | 12:45 |
| East Liverpool | 7:26 | 2:45 | 2:55 | 12:13 | 12:45 |
| Wellsboro | 7:58 | 2:55 | 3:05 | 12:14 | 12:45 |
| Wellsville | 8:03 | 3:05 | 3:15 | 12:15 | 12:45 |
| Wellsville Shop | 8:08 | 3:10 | 3:20 | 12:15 | 12:45 |
| Yellow Creek | 8:15 | 3:15 | 3:25 | 12:16 | 12:46 |
| Hammondsville | 8:23 | 3:20 | 3:30 | 12:17 | 12:47 |
| Irondale | 8:28 | 3:25 | 3:35 | 12:18 | 12:48 |
| Salineville | 8:42 | 3:38 | 3:48 | 12:19 | 12:49 |
| Bayard | 8:43 | 3:40 | 3:50 | 12:20 | 12:49 |
| Alliance | 9:44 | 3:43 | 3:53 | 12:21 | 12:49 |
| Ravenna | 10:40 | 3:48 | 3:58 | 12:22 | 12:49 |
| Hudson | 12:26 | 3:52 | 3:58 | 12:23 | 12:49 |
| Cleveland | 12:10 | 3:55 | 3:58 | 12:24 | 12:49 |
| Wellsville | 8:10 | | | | |

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.

The largest bona fide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.
HARRY PALMER,
Manager.

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Elmer Eagan and Joe Chapman made a call in New Cumberland last evening. They returned home today.

A party of young ladies attended a banquet at Steubenville, last evening. They returned this morning.

Professor Harper's chorus will meet tomorrow at the Young Men's Christian association at 3 o'clock sharp.

Miss Minnie Thompson delightfully entertained last evening in honor of her guests, the Misses Marietta, of Connellsburg, Pa.

The checker men of the city are making arrangements for another tournament to be held within the next two weeks.

There were no less than 300 commercial men in the city during the past week. All of them reported the trade in a good condition.

The curve at Union and Second streets has been finished, and workmen this morning are laying the brick inside the tracks. Cars will be running by Thursday next.

Miss H. M. Brookes, who has been off duty at the Western Union office since March 18 on account of illness, will resume her duties at the telegraph office Monday next.

The cabinet of the Epworth League met last evening in the parlors of the First M. E. church and appointed committees for the ensuing year. Every officer was present.

A number of young people today enjoyed an outing at Neil station. The party included Miss Edna George, Miss Edna Meredith, Miss Maud Ferguson and Miss Susie Wilson.

The Lorena on its up trip yesterday brought to the city about 500 bales of straw. The total weight is estimated at 50,000 pounds, and is the largest shipment received here for some time.

At the meeting last evening finance committee adopted a new tax levy. The total will be 12 mills, but was apportioned in a different manner from last year. Arrangements will be made to pay some water works bonds and to refund the balance at a low rate of interest.

The teachers last evening very pleasantly entertained the board of education and senior class at Hotel Lakel. Professor Sanor acted as toastmaster, and answers were given by Miss Updegraff, Miss McVey, Miss Edith McCord, George Whitaire, O. C. Vodrey, Alex McGraw and Thomas Fisher.

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. A. Millekan, of Warren, has returned home.

Mrs. Henry McGinnes has returned to Steubenville.

Harry George, of Salineville, was a city visitor last evening.

Rev. W. W. Hole, of Salem, arrived in the city this afternoon.

Ervin Dunlap returned last evening from a bicycle trip to Lisbon.

Rev. Harry Hall returned today to Bakerstown, Pa., after a visit with his parents in the city.

John Davis and daughter, Miss Pearl, of Marietta, are the guests of Mrs. John Clark, Lincoln avenue.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Dr. J. J. Ikirt desire to convey their thanks to the members of the medical profession and all others for their many acts of kindness during the illness of our brother and father; also to assure neighbors and friends of our grateful appreciation of the many expressions of sympathy, to us tendered, in our great bereavement.

THE FAMILY.

Epworth League and Sunday school picnic, Rock Point, June 3.

GRANT AS A WRITER.

His Style Was Vigorous and Terse, With Little Ornament.

General Horace Porter in "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century expresses the following opinion of Grant as a writer: His powers of concentration of thought were often shown by the circumstances under which he wrote. Nothing that went on around him, upon the field or in his quarters, could distract his attention or interrupt him. Sometimes, when his tent was filled with officers talking and laughing at the top of their voices, he would turn to his table and write the most important communications. There would then be an immediate "Hush!" and abundant excuses offered by the company, but he always insisted upon the conversation going on, and after awhile his officers came to understand his wishes in this respect, to learn that noise was apparently a stimulus rather than a check to his flow of ideas, and to realize that nothing short of a general attack along the whole line could divert his thoughts from the subject upon which his mind was concentrated.

In writing his style was vigorous and terse, with little of ornament. Its most conspicuous characteristic was perspicuity. General Meade's chief of staff once said, "There is one striking feature about Grant's orders—no matter how hurriedly he may write them on the field, no one ever has the slightest doubt as to their meaning or ever has to read them over a second time to understand them." The general used Anglo-Saxon words much more frequently than those derived from the Greek and Latin tongues. He had studied French at West Point and picked up some knowledge of Spanish during the Mexican war, but he could not hold a conversation in either language, and rarely employed a foreign word in any of his writings. His adjectives were few and well chosen. No document which ever came from his hands was in the least degree pretentious. He never laid claim to any knowledge he did not possess and seemed to feel, with Addison, that "pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion—a form of knowledge without the power of it."

He rarely indulged in metaphor, but when he did employ a figure of speech it was always expressive and graphic, as when he spoke of the commander at Bermuda Hundred being "in a bottle strongly corked" or referred to our armies at one time as moving "like horses in a balky team, no two ever pulling together." His style inclined to the epigrammatic without his being aware of it. There was scarcely a document written by him from which brief sentences could not be selected fit to be set in mottos or placed upon transparencies. As examples may be mentioned: "I propose to move immediately upon your works," "I shall take no backward steps," the famous "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and, later in his career, "Let us have peace," "The best means of securing the repeal of an obnoxious law is its vigorous enforcement," "I shall have no policy to enforce against the will of the people" and "Let no guilty man escape."

FIRST WHITE HOUSE BATH.

Van Buren Was Criticized For Introducing the Tub Into the Mansion.

In an article on "The Domestic Side of the White House," in The Ladies' Home Journal, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the home portion of the executive mansion: "Properly speaking," he says, "there are five bedrooms in the executive mansion, though by the use of two dressing rooms and of the end of a short hall that formerly opened to a large north window, but has now been closed up to make a small bedroom, the number may be increased to eight. There are no suitable servants' quarters. Those provided are in the basement, and only those opening to the south are habitable. The north rooms open upon a damp brick arena and are unhealthy. One of the basement rooms, having a southern exposure, is fitted up as a billiard room, but very plainly."

"It is said that provision for a library for the White House was first made during Mr. Fillmore's term. Neat cases are arranged about the room, and most of them are filled with books—old editions of historical and classical works. There is no catalogue, and the library has not been kept up."

"President Adams introduced billiards into the White House, purchasing the first table, balls and cues at a cost of \$61, paying for them out of his own pocket. President Van Buren was charged by a political adversary and scathing critic as being the first of our presidents to discover that the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath are the proper accompaniments of a palace life. For it appears that our former presidents were content with the application, when necessary, of the simple shower bath. Mr. Van Buren's critic then refers with high approval to the salutary side of Mr. Adams' heroic habit of bathing in the Potomac 'between daybreak and sunrise.'

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.

"Never run in debt, my son," said the old fashioned father.

"Why in creation are you always telling me to keep my credit good if I'm to make no use of it?"—Detroit Free Press.

TRADE PICKING UP.

Pleasing Features Noted In Dun's Review.

MONEY LEAVING THE INTERIOR.

Exports of Gold Only Signify That Russia Is Willing to Pay the Price—Iron Industry Improving—Sales of Wool Increase—The Failures.

NEW YORK, May 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the middle west appear with considerable rediscounts from the south.

Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments \$1,500,000 mostly from the middle west.

Exports of gold have no influence and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for the gold needed. The excess of merchandise imports to answer demands for half a year to come involves a greater excess of exports when the anticipatory movement ends and crops begin to move, which fact renders large outgoes of gold less likely and gives the country a stronger position in international markets. Meanwhile, there is a continuing increase, distinct though gradual, in the volume of business in demand for products of manufacture and, considering the time of year, in movement of grain and produce.

Western wheat receipts exceed last year's for the week 2,384,189 bushels, against 1,738,986 bushels, and Atlantic exports were 1,670,813 bushels, flour included, against 1,302,491 bushels last year, and for three weeks 4,778,722 bushels, against 3,855,910 bushels last year. Western receipts of corn were 1,655,677 bushels against 1,495,670 bushels, and Atlantic exports 2,188,825 bushels, against 1,608,748 last year, notwithstanding the enormous increase hitherto. Wheat again cheated hopeful buyers and fell nearly 4 cents, closing 3½ cents lower for the week. Corn was a shade weaker.

The iron industry has quite an increase in new business, though not in all branches. Part was due to the rupture of the steel beam pool and the fall in price from \$1.55 to \$1.25 nominally quoted, and some good structural contracts were at once secured. Part is due to a better demand for plates and for pipe, of which one large contract for Indiana fields was placed, and part to growing needs for cars and vessels.

There is also some increase in rods, though the season for wire and nails is nearing an end, because of an expected pool of rod mills. Low southern freight rates marketed a little more iron at the north, and Eastern foundry is slightly lower with Grey forge on \$8.25 at Pittsburg. The Carnegie works are now turning out 3,000 tons rails daily, nearly all on old orders, and exports of finished products increase. Coke is a shade lower.

Sales of wool decrease, though still greater than when all the mills were busy, but manufacturers are doing scarcely anything, most of their possible demand for months ahead having been supplied. Western holders begin to offer at 1 to 1½ lower than of late. Woolen goods are dull, but prices are firm. The strike of clothing hands here somewhat restricts the new demand.

Failures for the week have been 248 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 28 last year.

WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRANSFER. Apply at 200 Sixth street

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. INquire 174 Sixth street.

LOST.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD MOUNTED SPECTACLES. Monday afternoon, May 10, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Market. Finder will please leave at NEWS REVIEW office.

RHEUMATISM

Gout, Diabetes and Bright's Disease are caused by Uric Acid and other impurities in the blood, which have not been filtered out by the Kidneys through the urine.

These diseases can be

CURED

I have been bothered with rheumatism for three years past, caused from ailment of my kidneys. Higgins Bros. Arcade Druggists, recommended Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills to me. I took their advice and bought a box, and to my surprise I received great benefit from them. I can recommend Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills to sufferers from rheumatism.

MR. ABE LEBOLT, 62 Arcade Building, Springfield, O.

HOBBS

Sparagus Kidney Pills.

BOBBS REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO. Dr. Hobbs' Pills For Sale in EAST LIVERPOOL, O. by ALVIN H. BULGER, Examined Pharmacist, Cor. 6th and W. Market Sts.

A SIMPLE TIRE REPAIR.

Punctures in the well known Morgan & Wright tire are mended about as easily as a man would close a hole in his finger with a bit of court plaster. Inside of the inner tube of the tire lies a long strip of patching rubber, like this:



By injecting M. & W. Quick repair cement through the puncture into this inner tube, and then pressing down on the tire with the thumb, like this,

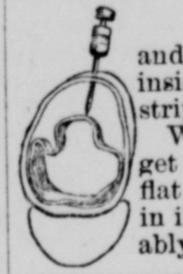


the repair strip inside is picked up by the cement, thus closing the puncture, like this:



Very simple, but—now every rider should remember these two buts" or he will fail:

Before injecting cement, pump up the tire. If you don't, the INNER tube will be flabby, like this,



and the cement will not get inside of it, where the repair strip lies.

When you have a puncture, get right off. Riding a tire flat when it has a tack or nail in it, may damage it considerably.

Here are a few of our bargains.

20 lbs. granulated sugar.....\$1.00

2 lb. package coffee.....25

4 large cans tomatoes.....25

5 cans corn.....25

5 cans peas.....25

3 cans Cal. sliced peaches.....25

3 large cans baked beans.....25

3 1 lb. cans salmon.....25

1 lb. good baking powder.....10

3 lbs. breakfast bacon.....25

1 lb. package corn starch.....5

1 lb. loose starch.....4

4 two lb. packages rolled oats.....20

1 lb. good tea.....20

A full line of vegetables and fruits. Inspect the goods and you will find them away ahead of the price. If you buy them once you will want more.

All goods delivered free.

H. J. WINDRAM,

Cash Grocer, cor. West Market street and Sheridan avenue.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

The Potters' Building and Loan Co. vs.

Lou Cowan, et al.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Order of sale. Case No. 1877.

In pursuance of an order issued from the court of common pleas within and for the county of Columbiana and state of Ohio, made at the term thereof A. D. 1897, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, in the City of East Liverpool,

Terms of sale—Cash.

CHARLES GILL,

Sheriff of Columbiana County, Ohio.

Published in the NEWS REVIEW, East Liverpool, Ohio, May 8, 15, 22, 29, and June 5, 1897.

Tuesday, June 8, 1897,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the

City of East Liverpool, County of Columbiana, and State of Ohio, and known as and

being the west rectangular one-half of lot

number one, hundred and six (106) as said lot

is numbered and distinguished upon the re-

corded plat of said City.

Said premises have been appraised

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There were no less than 300 commercial men in the city during the past week. All of them reported the trade in a good condition.

The curve at Union and Second streets has been finished, and workmen this morning are laying the brick inside the tracks. Cars will be running by Thursday next.

Miss H. M. Brookes, who has been off duty at the Western Union office since March 18 on account of illness, will resume her duties at the telegraph office Monday next.

The cabinet of the Epworth League met last evening in the parlors of the First M. E. church and appointed committees for the ensuing year. Every officer was present.

A number of young people today enjoyed an outing at Neil station. The party included Miss Edna George, Miss Edna Meredith, Miss Maud Ferguson and Miss Susie Wilson.

The Lorena on its up trip yesterday brought to the city about 500 bales of straw. The total weight is estimated at 50,000 pounds, and is the largest shipment received here for some time.

At the meeting last evening finance committee adopted a new tax levy. The total will be 12 mills, but was apportioned in a different manner from last year. Arrangements will be made to pay some water works bonds and to refund the balance at a low rate of interest.

The teachers last evening very pleasantly entertained the board of education and senior class at Hotel Lakel. Professor Sanor acted as toastmaster, and answers were given by Miss Updegraff, Miss McVey, Miss Edith McCord, George Whitacre, O. C. Vodrey, Alex McGraw and Thomas Fisher.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—F. A. Millekan, of Warren, has returned home.

—Mrs. Henry McGinnes has returned to Steubenville.

—Harry George, of Salineville, was a city visitor last evening.

—Rev. W. W. Hole, of Salem, arrived in the city this afternoon.

—Ervin Dunlap returned last evening from a bicycle trip to Lisbon.

—Rev. Harry Hall returned today to Bakerstown, Pa., after a visit with his parents in the city.

—John Davis and daughter, Miss Pearl, of Marietta, are the guests of Mrs. John Clark, Lincoln avenue.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Dr. J. J. Ikirk desire to convey their thanks to the members of the medical profession and all others for their many acts of kindness during the illness of our brother and father; also to assure neighbors and friends of our grateful appreciation of the many expressions of sympathy, to us tendered, in our great bereavement.

THE FAMILY.

Epworth League and Sunday school picnic, Rock Point, June 3.

GRANT AS A WRITER.

His Style Was Vigorous and Terse, With Little Ornament.

General Horace Porter in "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century expresses the following opinion of Grant as a writer: His powers of concentration of thought were often shown by the circumstances under which he wrote. Nothing that went on around him, upon the field or in his quarters, could distract his attention or interrupt him. Sometimes, when his tent was filled with officers talking and laughing at the top of their voices, he would turn to his table and write the most important communications. There would then be an immediate "Hush!" and abundant excuses offered by the company, but he always insisted upon the conversation going on, and after awhile his officers came to understand his wishes in this respect, to learn that noise was apparently a stimulus rather than a check to his flow of ideas, and to realize that nothing short of a general attack along the whole line could divert his thoughts from the subject upon which his mind was concentrated.

In writing his style was vigorous and terse, with little of ornament. Its most conspicuous characteristic was perspicuity. General Meade's chief of staff once said, "There is one striking feature about Grant's orders—no matter how hurriedly he may write them on the field, no one ever has the slightest doubt as to their meaning or ever has to read them over a second time to understand them." The general used Anglo-Saxon words much more frequently than those derived from the Greek and Latin tongues. He had studied French at West Point and picked up some knowledge of Spanish during the Mexican war, but he could not hold a conversation in either language, and rarely employed a foreign word in any of his writings. His adjectives were few and well chosen. No document which ever came from his hands was in the least degree pretentious. He never laid claim to any knowledge he did not possess and seemed to feel, with Addison, that "pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion—a form of knowledge without the power of it."

He rarely indulged in metaphor, but when he did employ a figure of speech it was always expressive and graphic, as when he spoke of the commander at Bermuda Hundred being "in a bottle strongly corked" or referred to our armies at one time as moving "like horses in a balky team, no two ever pulling together." His style inclined to the epigrammatic without his being aware of it. There was scarcely a document written by him from which brief sentences could not be selected fit to be set in mottos or placed upon transparencies. As examples may be mentioned: "I propose to move immediately upon your works," "I shall take no backward steps," the famous "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and, later in his career, "Let us have peace," "The best means of securing the repeal of an obnoxious law is its vigorous enforcement," "I shall have no policy to enforce against the will of the people" and "Let no guilty man escape."

FIRST WHITE HOUSE BATH.

Van Buren Was Criticised For Introducing the Tub Into the Mansion.

In an article on "The Domestic Side of the White House," in The Ladies' Home Journal, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the home portion of the executive mansion: "Properly speaking," he says, "there are five bedrooms in the executive mansion, though by the use of two dressing rooms and of the end of a short hall that formerly opened to a large north window, but has now been closed up to make a small bedroom, the number may be increased to eight. There are no suitable servants' quarters. Those provided are in the basement, and only those opening to the south are habitable. The north rooms open upon a damp brick arena and are unhealthy. One of the basement rooms, having a southern exposure, is fitted up as a billiard room, but very plainly."

"It is said that provision for a library for the White House was first made during Mr. Fillmore's term. Neat cases are arranged about the room, and most of them are filled with books—old editions of historical and classical works. There is no catalogue, and the library has not been kept up."

"President Adams introduced billiards into the White House, purchasing the first table, balls and cues at a cost of \$61, paying for them out of his own pocket. President Van Buren was charged by a political adversary and scathing critic as being the first of our presidents to discover that the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath are the proper accompaniments of a palace life. For it appears that our former presidents were content with the application, when necessary, of the simple shower bath. Mr. Van Buren's critic then refers with high approval to the salutary side of Mr. Adams' heroic habit of bathing in the Potomac 'between daybreak and sunrise.'"

Pertinent and Impudent.

"Never run in debt, my son," said the old fashioned father.

"Why in creation are you always telling me to keep my credit good if I'm to make no use of it?"—Detroit Free Press.

TRADE PICKING UP.

Pleasing Features Noted In Dun's Review.

MONEY LEAVING THE INTERIOR.

Exports of Gold Only Signify That Russia Is Willing to Pay the Price—Iron Industry Improving—Sales of Wool Increase—The Failures.

NEW YORK, May 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the middle west appear with considerable rediscounts from the south.

Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments \$1,500,000 mostly from the middle west.

Exports of gold have no influence and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for the gold needed. The excess of merchandise imports to answer demands for half a year to come involves a greater excess of exports when the anticipatory movement ends and crops begin to move, which fact renders large outgoes of gold less likely and gives the country a stronger position in international markets. Meanwhile, there is a continuing increase, distinct though gradual, in the volume of business in demand for products of manufacture and, considering the time of year, in movement of grain and produce.

Western wheat receipts exceed last year's for the week 2,384,189 bushels, against 1,738,986 bushels, and Atlantic exports were 1,670,813 bushels, flour included, against 1,302,491 bushels last year, and for three weeks 4,778,722 bushels against 3,385,910 bushels last year.

Western receipts of corn were 1,655,677 bushels against 1,495,670 bushels, and Atlantic exports 2,188,825 bushels, against 1,608,748 last year, notwithstanding the enormous increase hitherto. Wheat again cheated hopeful buyers and fell nearly 4 cents, closing 3½ cents lower for the week. Corn was a shade weaker.

The iron industry has quite an increase in new business, though not in all branches. Part was due to the rupture of the steel beam pool and the fall in price from \$1.55 to \$1.25 nominally quoted, and some good structural contracts were at once secured. Part is due to a better demand for plates and for pipe, of which one large contract for Indiana fields was placed, and part to growing needs for cars and vessels.

There is also some increase in rods, though the season for wire and nails is nearing an end, because of an expected pool of rod mills. Low southern freight rates marketed a little more iron at the north, and Eastern foundry is slightly lower with Grey forge on \$8.25 at Pittsburg. The Carnegie works are now turning out 3,000 tons rails daily, nearly all on old orders, and exports of finished products increase. Coke is a shade lower.

Sales of wool decrease, though still greater than when all the mills were busy, but manufacturers are doing scarcely anything, most of their possible demand for months ahead having been supplied. Western holders begin to offer at 1 to 1½ lower than of late.

Woolen goods are dull, but prices are firm. The strike of clothing hands here somewhat restricts the new demand.

Failures for the week have been 248 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 28 last year.

WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRANSFER. Apply at 200 Sixth street

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. INquire 174 Sixth street.

LOST.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD MOUNTED SPECTACLES. Monday afternoon, May 10, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Market. Finder will please leave at NEWS REVIEW office.

RHEUMATISM

Gout, Diabetes and Bright's Disease

are caused by Uric Acid and other impurities in the blood, which have not been filtered out by the Kidneys

through the urine.

These diseases can be

CURED

I have been bothered with rheumatism for three years past, caused from ail-

ment of my kidneys. Higgins Bros.

Arade Druggists, recommended Dr.

Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills to me.

I took their advice and bought a box,

and to my surprise I received great

benefit from them. I can recommend

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills to suf-

fers from rheumatism.

MR. ABE LEBOIT, 62 Arcade Building,

Springfield, O.

BOBB'S REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO.

Dr. Hobbs' Pills For Sale in EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

O., by ALVIN H. BULGER, Examined Pharma-

cist, Cor. 6th and W. Market Sts.

Get the Best.

The place to get it is at the NEWS

REVIEW. We refer to our high

grade Job Printing.

A SIMPLE TIRE REPAIR.

Punctures in the well known Morgan & Wright tire are mended about as easily as a man would close a hole in his finger with a bit of court plaster. Inside of the inner tube of the tire lies a long strip of patching rubber, like this:



By injecting M. & W. Quick repair cement through the puncture into this inner tube, and then pressing down on the tire with the thumb, like this,



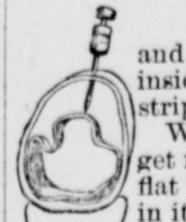
the repair strip inside is picked up by the cement, thus closing the puncture, like this:



Very simple, but now every rider should remember these two buts" or he will fail:

Before injecting cement, pump up the tire,

If you don't, the INNER tube will be flabby, like this,



and the cement will not get inside of it, where the repair strip lies.

When you have a puncture, get right off. Riding a tire flat when it has a tack or nail in it, may damage it considerably.

A WORD TO MONEY SAVERS.

H. J. WINDRAM,

The Cash Grocer,

will save you money. We are selling groceries at prices that will tell you we are after your trade.

Here are a few of our bargains.

20 lbs. granulated sugar.....\$1.00

2 lb. package coffee.....25

4 large cans tomatoes.....25

5 cans corn.....25

5 cans peas.....25

3 cans Cal. sliced peaches.....25

3 large cans baked beans.....25

3 1 lb. cans salmon.....25

1 lb. good baking powder.....10

3 lbs. breakfast bacon.....25

1 lb. package corn starch.....5

1 lb. loose starch.....4

4 two lb. packages rolled oats.....25

1 lb. good tea.....20

A full line of vegetables and fruits. Inspect the goods and you will find them away ahead of the price. If you buy them once you will want more.

—All goods delivered free.

H. J. WINDRAM,

Cash Grocer, cor. West Market street and Sheridan avenue.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

The Potters' Building and Loan Co. vs.

Lou Cowan, et al